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HOW TO MEET OUR MILITARY NECESSITIES.

The next number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* will contain the prize essay, 1883-4, and the essay to which has been assigned the second place in the order of merit. The author of the prize essay, "Crispus," is 1st Lieutenant Arthur L. Wagner, a graduate of the Military Academy, Class of 1875. The subject of the essay, as before announced, is "the Military Necessities of the United States and the Best Provisions for meeting them." Eight essays were presented for competition, and the prize was assigned by a vote of two of the judges, General Sherman giving first place to the one signed "K," which receives an honorable mention, and to which the others assign second place. Its author is Captain O. E. Michaelis, of the Ordnance Corps. General Sherman says: "I class them in the order of merit as follows:

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| 1. "K," 28 pages. | 5. No signature. |
| 2. "Crispus," 68 pages of text, notes 12-80 pages. | 6. "Aquila." |
| 3. "Radix," 90 pages. | 7. "Spec." |
| 4. "Disco," 71 pages. | 8. "Anatom." |

"The first three are valuable contributions to military literature, are worthy of publication, and I have been embarrassed to assign them places in the order of merit. I do not feel certain that I ought to give my reasons for preference, because I do not agree with either of the authors in the measures they propose, but I construe my office as that of judge, and have endeavored to be impartial, and governed solely by the merits of the papers, taking everything into consideration. The first, 'K,' is condensed, assumes a knowledge of ascertained facts, and applies practical remedies. In style and composition the sentences are short and terse, making as written very short paragraphs. These sentences can well be united into larger paragraphs relating to the same subject, and I would suggest that the author be permitted to make this alteration, if he agrees with me, before the article is printed. The second paper, 'Crispus,' is well written, well digested, logical, and compact. I think the use of so many notes is an objection; for the substance of these notes can easily be embraced in the text without interrupting the argument or swelling the article to an unreasonable extent. The third paper, 'Radix,' is a complete composition, containing much valuable matter, and defining well the remedies, but it is too elementary, descends into too many small details of army administration, police, and discipline, which do not correspond with the dignity of the subject.—W. T. Sherman."

General Franklin says: "In my opinion they are in merit in the following order:

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| 1. "Crispus," 68 pages. | 4. "Disco," 71 pages. |
| 2. "K," 28 pages. | 5. "Spec," 51-71 pages. |
| 3. "Aquila," 63 pages. | 6. "Anatom." |
| 7. "Radix," 90 pages. | 8. "Spec," 25 pages. |

"The sources of danger to the United States seem well appreciated by all the writers, except that I found little if any reference to that which will arise from the completion of an Isthmus Canal, which would enable any power holding harbors in the West Indies to keep a fleet nearer to the Pacific coast of the United States than could the United States itself. I think, too, that the essays in general are too diffuse as to details of organization, the authors not sufficiently appreciating the facts that we are to-day years behind all civilized nations in means of offence and defence, having virtually no navy and no fortifications, no heavy guns or small arms, and without ability to produce them in the near future.—W. B. Franklin."

General Tower in his report gives a statement of the most noticeable points in the principal essays, and his letter we give in full:

New York, March 34, 1884.

As one of the Board of Award I have examined the eight essays received from you upon "The Military

Necessities of the United States and the Best Provisions for Meeting Them" submitted in competition for the prize offered by the Military Service Institution of the United States.

These essays are known by their signatures as follows: "Anatom," "Aquila," "Crispus," "Disco," "K," "Radix," "Spec," and "Spec."

The first military necessity of our country seems to be the protection of our rich cities, the centres of population, commerce, and manufactures, situated upon the margins of navigable rivers and harbors, against attack by the naval marine of a foreign foe. This necessity is well understood by the authors of the essays submitted, but in my opinion is most fully and cogently set forth by that signed "Crispus."

As the United States are liable to invasion by the trained armies of any nation that may think it has or may have cause to make war upon them, a suitable preparation during peace to meet such armies successfully is the second military necessity of our country. There can be little doubt that a Regular Army, maintained in a high state of efficiency during peace, and so organized that its strength may be doubled by enlistments on the approach of war, would be the surest provision to meet the trained forces of a foreign enemy. So averse are our people to maintaining a Regular Army of medium strength in peace as to render this question of a satisfactory preparation for war difficult of solution. Four of the essayists—"Aquila," "K," "Crispus," and "Disco"—have given it evidently much thought, and have set forth their views thereupon pretty clearly and to the point. They all agree that there is little hope of any essential increase being given to the Regular Army, but are urgent that its efficiency should be maintained at a high standard, and that it should be an organization of three battalion regiments, admitting of being doubled or trebled in strength by enlistments when called out into actual war service. They further agree that this small Regular Army must be supported by a reserve of trained militia, organized in the different States of the Union during peace, and instructed sufficiently as infantry and heavy artillery to give them confidence as soldiers when brought to the field of action in conjunction with the Regular soldiers. Their methods of creating this reserve do not differ widely in principle, though much in the details. "Aquila" enters into the discussion of this subject, both as to the organization of the Regular forces and the militia, with more minuteness of detail than any other of the writers. He advocates the increase of the Regular Army in the peace establishment from its present strength to 35,000 enlisted men, to be augmented in war to a standard of 100,000 men. It is questionable if regiments, whatever their standard of efficiency, could retain it with so large a leaven of recruits unless sufficient time would elapse between their enlistment and service in actual warfare to impart the requisite instruction and soldierly training to give self-reliance in action. Yet this method of building up a Regular Army in war upon a well organized and thoroughly officered skeleton peace force, seems about the only one that is practicable in our country.

As I understand the author, his reserve force is to be formed upon the basis of organization adopted for the Regular Army with a peace footing of about 28,000 men, to be increased to 100,000 in war. These peace soldiers are to be drilled at their depots, and to be instructed in camp for a half month of each year under the direction and pay of the United States. This system is good as far as it goes. All methods of instructing and governing and organizing a reserve force to support our Regular Army in war must, to be efficient, be based upon the supervisory direction of the National Government. But soldiers cannot be made in a day, nor by fifteen days' drill in camp each year. Results in life pursuits are proportionate to the time and expense involved in producing them. I do not think that an expenditure of about \$700,000 a year will prepare a reserve force of nearly 80,000 men to be good war soldiers, and still less to give them such efficiency as to admit of their increase to an army of 100,000. If, however, the Government of the United States could be induced to make a yearly grant of ten times the above amount for the instruction of a reserve army, an efficient force for war might be reached in a few years.

"Crispus," in his essay, advocates the increase of the Regular Army on the approach of war by doubling or trebling the number of soldiers in each company, a method which would doubtless be adopted of necessity. His military reserve force is to be the State militia; a battalion for each Congressional District and for each Territory of the United States—the territorial battalions to be employed on our Western frontiers during war, thus releasing the Regular forces for use, when most needed, upon our extended coasts. It is difficult to determine before the trial is made if this compulsory

organization of battalions throughout the several districts of the country would be acquiesced in with the proper soldierly spirit by the working classes. Such battalions could be raised in large cities somewhat as they are at the present time by a voluntary association. Were the soldierly spirit of the people of the United States so prominent as to induce them to enter into this military organization, as proposed, with a hearty good-will, and to submit with the proper patriotic spirit to the necessary restraints, loss of time and labor involved in a course of instruction and practice in the way of drills and encampments for military manoeuvres, the system would doubtless evolve in time a reserve force that would prove very efficient in war. It would be greatly to the credit of our population if, in peace, they would voluntarily and at their own expense go through all the necessary preparation to become disciplined soldiers, ready to risk their lives to save their country from the calamities of a war which they might think quite unnecessary. The nations of the Old World, with their almost absolute governments, find force—compulsion—a requisite to procure their war reserves and yearly expenditures to the full extent of their available means.

The writer "K," in his essay suggests the raising of a regiment of militia in each Congressional District of the United States, enlisted for a term of three years' service, with suitable instruction to make them passable soldiers for a war reserve. After their first term of service these partially drilled soldiers are to be enrolled in the second reserve, when there is no further instruction. By this system, in nine years nearly one million of men will have learned the manual of arms and will have acquired some knowledge of wheelings and marches, but they will not be soldiers.

The essayist "Disco" would establish a battalion of cadets, four hundred strong, in each of the sea coast and border States, in all twenty-four battalion schools to be provided for by the nation at large. The details of this system for obtaining trained officers and soldiers by a three-years' course of study and drill and labor, are fully set forth by its author. Were it practicable, it would, after a series of years, produce a large body of trained officers and men, suitable to stand side by side with the Regular Army in war. Like all other systems that can be relied upon to produce good soldiers, it is costly.

The four essays thus summarily analyzed as to their most distinctive features are well written, and are doubtless the result of much thought, and all deserve much commendation. I have omitted to notice one prominent feature of the communication signed "K." I refer to his enumeration of the materials needed in war, and his showing that with the exception of heavy ordnance, and perhaps of saltpetre, the capacity of the country is equal to their supply as soon as they may be needed.

In his remarks upon suppressing insurrection, he alludes to a special trades-union association by name, which impresses me as impolitic. If modified in that particular, I should like to see the essay published.

Finally, in reviewing these four essays, I have formed this opinion, that, as a whole, "Crispus" merits the prize offered by the Military Service Institution of the United States for the best essay upon the question submitted for competition, mainly from the fact that the subject of the coast defences is more forcibly set forth by him than by any other of the essayists.

My opinion as to the three essays, "Aquila," "K," and "Disco," is not sufficiently decisive to enable me to prescribe their order of merit.

Z. B. Tower, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. Army.

Under our heading of State Troops we give some extracts from the suggestions of Lieutenant Wagner as to the organization of our militia forces. For harbor defence he recommends iron revolving turrets armed with 100-ton guns, designed especially for long range, with heavy guns designed for closer action and heavy mortars for vertical fire to be mounted en barbette in earth works, with parapets forty feet in thickness. By the use of King's counterpoise gun carriage, protected by a light steel shield attached to it, the cannon-eers would be enabled to load under cover. There should also be shore batteries, for submarine mines, armed with light guns, howitzers "and Gatling or Nordenfolt batteries." Some of our heavy smoothbores could be made effective here.

Capt. Henry C. Ward, 6th Infantry, and Lieut. A. H. Taylor, 19th Infantry, have been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN E. J. Stivers, 25th U. S. Infantry, who lately came East to attend the wedding of his daughter, reported to General Shafter in New York, this week, to take charge of recruits going to the Dept. of Dakota.

GENERAL J. A. Ekin, U. S. A., retired, celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday at Louisville on Sunday last, August 31.

LIEUTENANT Edward Chynoweth, 17th Infantry, lately on temporary service at Fort Sisseton, D. T., will rejoin at Fort Totten, Dakota, next week.

LIEUTENANT John H. Moore, U. S. N., reports the receipt up to August 28, 1884, of \$2,522.90, towards the Jeannette Monument Fund.

LIEUTENANT Colonel A. L. Hough, 16th Infantry, took command of the Recruiting Depot at David's Island, N. Y., on Monday of this week.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. D. Dietz, U. S. A., left West Point this week to report to General Augur, at Fort Leavenworth, for assignment to a post in the Dept. of the Missouri.

GENERAL J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., relinquished command of Fort Monroe, Va., August 28, to Major L. L. Livingston, 4th Artillery, and started on leave to rejoin about September 11.

CAPTAIN J. M. Marshall, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster at St. Paul, is visiting East on a few weeks leave.

CAPTAIN W. H. Bisbee, 4th Infantry, left Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, a few days ago on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANTS T. Ridgway, 5th Artillery, and W. E. Ayer, 12th U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York from England on Sunday last on the steamer *City of Rome*.

LIEUTENANT A. C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Artillery, is spending the month of September at Sharon, Connecticut.

LIEUTENANT M. O. Hollis, 4th Infantry, of Fort Omaha, has gone to Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, for a few weeks temporary duty.

COLONEL L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., left Camp Virginia early in the week for Concord, N. H., to attend the six day encampment of the N. H. N. G., which commenced on Friday. He received a most cordial reception, many of the officers of the Guard being old acquaintances.

New York City will be sorry to part with Colonel W. R. Shafter, 1st Infantry, whose tour as Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service expires in a few weeks. Colonel G. L. Andrews, 25th Infantry, his successor, is expected shortly to arrive in New York.

LIEUTENANT G. L. Anderson, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Preble, Me., this week, for Fort Adams, thence to Philadelphia, to attend the meetings of the International Electrical Exhibition.

LIEUTENANT E. A. Edwards, 25th Infantry, and Mrs. Edwards, of Fort Meade, are on a short visit to friends in the East.

A DESPATCH from Quebec says that the enthusiasm of the Ojibway Indians for the Khartoum expedition is abating. They want a guarantee against death in the service, and refuse to engage for longer than six months.

COL. W. H. JOHNSON, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., stationed in New York City, attained his sixtieth birthday on Saturday of this week, September 6.

GEN. James B. Fry, U. S. A., is expected to return to New York next week from Newport.

NAVAL Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. A., at present in Europe visiting government ship yards, is collecting some valuable data. He will visit Sheffield, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Belfast and Dublin, and next goes to St. Petersburg. From Russia he goes to France, Germany and Italy.

GEN. W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., registered at the Albermarle Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUT. H. C. DANE, 3d U. S. Artillery, has taken command at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., the two senior officers, Majors Hess and Kobbe, being absent at Creedmoor, New York.

CAPT. D. J. CRAIGIE, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week, from a leave, and resumed command of his company.

MAJOR J. P. SANGER, U. S. A., of General Schofield's staff, arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, early in the week, and was an interested spectator of the Division of the Missouri Rifle competitions, which commenced on Friday.

LIEUT. T. M. DEFREES, 5th Infantry, of Fort Ouster, M. T., is visiting his friends in the East.

LIEUT. J. W. LITTELL, 10th Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Lyon, Colorado.

LIEUT. H. W. SPROLE, 8th Cavalry, rejoined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., early in the week, from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

CAPT. J. E. GREER, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., of General Augur's Staff, visited Fort Stanton, N. M., this week, on surveying duty.

COL. R. F. O'BRIEN, U. S. A., lately visiting in the East, left New York, on Wednesday, for Fort Randall, Dakota, where he is expected to arrive Sept. 12.

SUBJ. J. H. JANEWAY, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island, N. Y., early in the week, from a visit to Long Branch and Elberon, N. J.

COMDR. C. M. SCHOONMAKER, U. S. N., lately spending a few weeks' leave at Kingston, N. Y., resumed duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on Monday of this week.

LIEUT. Commander W. M. FOLGER, U. S. N., of Annapolis, has been on a brief visit to Capon Springs, West Virginia.

LIEUTENANT John Biddle, U. S. A., General Terry's Engineer officer, is busily engaged resurveying the reservations at Forts Sully and Meade, with a view to prevent encroachments by settlers.

LIEUT. H. W. HUBBELL, 1st Artillery, visited friends, in St. Paul, early in the week, on his return to Schoenectady, N. Y., from a visit to San Francisco.

A RECEPTION, followed by a lunch, was given Lieutenant A. W. Greeley, U. S. A., at Montreal on Tuesday evening of this week, by the principal members of the Geographical Section of the British Association. Sir J. H. Lefroy, Capt. Bedford Pim, Professor Glaisher, and Sir James Douglas were among those present.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: "Some days since a private detective came here to look into the matter of reward for the arrest of Captain Howgate, late of the Signal Corps. He said that Howgate spent the winter in Bermuda, but returned to this country in the spring, and has been within a day's railroad ride of Washington almost all of the time since."

LIEUTENANT W. A. MANN, 17th Infantry, has arrived in the East, to spend a three months' leave.

LIEUTENANTS Jas. E. Wilson and J. G. Galbraith, U. S. Army, were guests at the Windsor Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

COLONEL M. H. STACEY, U. S. A., will shortly have a much needed addition to the commissioned force of Fort Ontario, N. Y., in the person of Lieutenant Waldo E. Ayer, 12th U. S. Infantry, a recent graduate.

LIEUT. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, started from New York, September 1st, to join at the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth.

SURGEON Basil Norris, U. S. Army, has been offered, and accepted, the important position of Medical Director, Military Division of the Pacific—embracing the Departments of California, Arizona and Columbia. He will leave Washington, where he has been stationed for some years, in a short time. His generous and kindly sympathy, and professional skill, will be missed by his hosts of friends, who all wish him as much honor and success in his new station, as in the one he now leaves.

THE San Francisco Report, always chary of praise for the Services, referring to Commander Schley's appointment, says: "But the great responsibility, as in all Arctic expeditions, rested upon the leader. The blame for failure and the credit for success belong to Schley. It was a case of make or mar. The Commander achieved a splendid success—a success which shed lustre on the Navy and on the nation, as well as on himself. He displayed daring, determination and discretion. Accident was not a factor in his success. It is right that he should be rewarded and immediately."

THE San Francisco Report of August 23, says: Assistant Surgeon W. W. R. Fisher leaves for Whipple Barracks, Arizona, Sept. 1. Lieutenant Louis Wilhelm, 1st Infantry, left for Arizona last week. Lieut. Isaac T. Webster, 1st Artillery, has returned and been assigned to duty at Alcatraz. Lieutenant Roessler, Engineer Corps, accompanied by Major and Mrs. Creary, Colonel J. A. Zubrskie and son, Mrs. Ladd and daughter and others visited Alcatraz Island Thursday for purposes of inspection. Lieutenant R. F. Ames, 8th Infantry, arrived from San Diego early this week for duty as Inspector of the Target Range at the Presidio. Captain and Mrs. Porter, 8th Infantry, are stopping at the Occidental. Lieutenant E. T. Reed, 1st Infantry, and wife, from Arizona, are here for a few days. Lieut. Reed is well and favorably known as the author of a number of military and other works. Lieutenant Knapp and bride went East on their wedding trip. Lieutenant Rogers H. Galt, formerly of the *Hartford* and now in Washington, will be married to Miss Mary Meares, of this city, early in September. Rear Admiral Kopitoff, Lieutenant Count M. Apraxine and Flag Lieut. A. Eberhard, Russian navy, arrived from China Sunday and left for New York. Lieutenant J. M. Helm, of the *Ranger*, was here on Tuesday. Major W. A. Jones, Engineer Corps, by request of General McDowell, Park Commissioner, consented to prepare plans, without compensation, for the construction of water works to supply Golden Gate Park. Some person informed the War Department at Washington, and Major Jones was ordered to Oregon. General McDowell and the Mayor of the city telegraphed for a delay of two months in the transfer, but the Secretary of War replied that the laws governing the War Department prohibit any of its officers from engaging in outside enterprises.

The Alta says:

The social doings for the past week were heralded in under the most pleasant auspices last Monday evening, when the Bolinas Club gave a brilliant reception at Saratoga Hall, out of compliment to Lieutenant and Mrs. John J. Knapp, *see* Harrison, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Glennon, *see* Blair, both of the newly-made brides being members of the organization. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the latter-mentioned couple were unable to be present.

THE Washington Star says: "A clerk in the Surgeon General's Office called upon the Acting Secretary of War a few days ago, and stated he wanted thirty days' leave without pay, besides his regular leave. The chief of his office had refused to grant the additional leave on the ground that his services were needed, and the clerk had therefore appealed to a higher power. He was told that if he had any good reason for being away at that time, if he would mention it to his chief, no doubt that official would grant him the leave. 'Well, the fact of it is,' said the clerk, with a sudden burst of confidence, 'I want to go home and work for Butler, and they know that at the office, and for that reason they won't give me the leave.' 'I don't think that is a proper reason for a leave,' remarked the Acting Secretary, 'and it would make no difference whether you were going to work for Blaine or Cleveland.' The clerk left, with a new idea of official duties."

VICE Admiral S. C. Rowan, U. S. N., was a guest at the New York Hotel, New York, this week.

GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., was expected to sail from Southampton for home Thursday of this week, Sept. 4.

ADJUTANT A. B. DYER, 4th Artillery, will shortly leave Fort Adams, R. I., on a trip to the Pacific Coast, where many old friends will welcome him.

LIEUT. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Artillery, will leave San Antonio shortly, on a two months' leave and join at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama.

LIEUT. J. L. Wilson, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., on Thursday of this week, from a brief absence.

LIEUT. T. B. HOWARD, U. S. N., left Annapolis this week, to join the *Saratoga*.

CAPTAIN F. P. BENNETT, 9th Cavalry, visited at Fort Leavenworth, early in the week, from the Oklahoma District.

SECRETARY of War Lincoln has been detained at Fortress Monroe longer than he expected, by the serious illness of his wife's mother.

LIEUT. Clarence Deems, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., joined at Fort Preble this week, for a few weeks' temporary service there.

COLONEL A. P. BLUNT, U. S. A., lately visiting East was expected to rejoin at the Leavenworth Military Prison, this week.

THE recruiting rendezvous at Providence, R. I., which was in charge of the late Major G. M. Bascom, U. S. A., has been discontinued.

COLONEL Gaines Lawson, U. S. A., has taken charge of the Department of Dakota rifle team during its stay at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. A. T. DEAN, 4th Cavalry, and Mrs. Dean, were expected in Brooklyn, N. Y., this week, to remain about a month.

GUNNER Geo. P. Cushman, U. S. N., of the "Onalaska," who has recently returned to San Francisco on account of ill health gives an interesting account of the cruise and its perils.

LIEUT. W. H. C. BOWEN, 5th U. S. Infantry, is spending a few weeks' leave at Minneapolis, Minn.

THE annual banquet of the Aztec Club will take place at Pinard's, New York, Sept. 17.

J. B. PRADOCKE, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, has resigned to enter upon the practice of medicine.

LIEUT. Wallis O. Clark, U. S. A., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, early in the week.

COL. T. F. BARR, U. S. A., rejoined at Washington, this week, from a visit to Vineyard Haven, Mass.

COMDR. C. S. COTTON, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., on Monday, to be absent for a month.

CAPT. E. B. ATWOOD, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, and afterwards left for Santa Fe to enter upon the duties of Chief Q. M. of the District of New Mexico.

LIEUT. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Artillery, has taken over the duties of Post Adjutant at Jackson Barracks, La., Lieut. B. H. Randolph, his predecessor, having left the post for special duty.

LIEUTS. C. L. Steele and E. I. Grumley, U. S. A., were guests at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, early in the week.

CAPT. Charles Bird, U. S. A., on a few weeks' leave from Helena, visited old friends at St. Paul, Fort Snelling and Chicago this week.

PASSED Asst. Surg. J. M. Murray, U. S. Navy, visited Philadelphia, this week, locating at the Lafayette Hotel.

LIEUT. John Guest, 8th Cavalry, on leave from the West, arrived in Philadelphia early in the week and registered at the West End Hotel.

SUBJ. J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Billings, expect to sail from Europe for home Sept. 13.

REAR Admiral Thomas Pattison, U. S. N., has located at the Mystic Flats, 39th Street, New York City.

Mrs. J. D. Sabine, the efficient Chief of the Mail and Stationery Division of the War Department is on a brief vacation.

GEN. E. A. CARR, U. S. A., who was to go to Santa Fe to command the District of New Mexico during the absence of General Bradley on the Swain Court-martial, will remain at Fort Bayard, the meeting of the court having been postponed.

MAJOR G. C. GOODLOE, U. S. Marine Corps, is the inventor of an improvement in horse shoes in which is employed a stationary plate in conjunction with a bottom or removable plate. When the removable part becomes worn, a new one is easily substituted. The projections prevent any lateral or longitudinal movements caused by heavy or unusual strains upon a horse. For hard roads, or concrete, a thin piece of gum or paper will prevent concussion and cracked hoofs. Gum, leather, or sheet iron can be used between the shoes thus keeping the feet of a horse perfectly clean in any weather.

THE grand subscription ball at the Casino, Newport, R. I., on Monday evening, was a gala occasion, and was honored with the presence of President Arthur. All the representative cottagers were present, together with several Army and Navy officers. Invitations were extended to Vice Admiral Comerell and officers of Her Britannic Majesty's man-of-war *Northampton*, several of whom were present. The President attended the ball with Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, whose guest he was. Among the late arrivals were Admiral Luce, U. S. N., and staff; Vice Admiral Sir Edmund Comerell of the *Northampton*, and staff, and the Misses Comerell.

Col. J. Sumner-Rogers, a Lieutenant in the 1st Infantry, Regular Army, in 1866, who is now in charge of the Michigan Military Academy, was in Washington this week looking after the detail of an Engineer officer of the Navy, to act as instructor in mechanical engineering in his institution. He is desirous of obtaining the services of Asst. Engineer Leo D. Miner, who is now on special duty with the Advisory Board, and stationed at Pittsburgh, Pa. If the services of Mr. Miner can be spared by the board he will be ordered to the college. Lieut. H. A. Schroeder, 4th Art., is the instructor in Military tactics at the Academy, but will probably be relieved by Lieut. R. P. Strong, of the same regiment, some time during the month.

GEN. J. C. Kelton, U. S. A., will leave San Francisco shortly for Fort Leavenworth, to superintend the Army rifle contest, which commences Oct. —.

THE Apache Rocket of August 22 has the following Fort Davis items:

The officers of Fort Clark give a hop Wednesday evening of each week. Private Dillon, band, 10th Cavalry, has fallen heir to a fortune of between two and three hundred thousand dollars. General B. H. Grierson returned yesterday from a trip to San Antonio. Colonel Mills was in command of the post during the general's absence. General Stanley, U. S. A., Colonel Lee, and Surgeon Smith have returned from their trip to Camp Rice, where a \$45,000 fort is to be built. The unsuccessful competitors in the rifle practice at Fort Clark returned Monday. Lieutenants T. C. Woodbury, 16th Infantry, and T. W. Jones, 10th Cavalry, and Sergeant Ed. F. Drake, Co. E, 16th Infantry, succeeded in making scores entitling them to participate in the division competition at Leavenworth, and have gone thither from Fort Clark. We wish them success.

LIEUT. D. W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps, has joined for duty at Norfolk, Va.

Among the sufferers by the burning of the Hotel Newport, at Key East, on the night of Aug. 31, was the family of Captain D. L. Braine, U. S. Navy, consisting of his wife and three children. They fortunately escaped with no worse injury than that of being turned out in the night to seek other quarters.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF Loring has given up official cares for a week, and with his daughter is quietly enjoying a rest in New York and vicinity.

MR. W. H. H. Smith, Chief Clerk, Bureau Steam Engineering, has returned to Washington, after a five weeks' vacation at northern watering places.

CAPTAIN A. S. Taylor, U. S. M. C., and wife, who have been spending the summer at Athens, Penn., have left that place for their home at Plainfield, New Jersey.

BRIG.-GENERAL R. S. Mackenzie, in forwarding his address to the Adjutant-General for the month of September, states that he has spent the summer quietly and pleasantly at Norristown, N. J., where he expects to remain six months longer, when he contemplates a trip to San Antonio, Texas, to look after his interests there. His health is quite good, though, as might be expected, he has not regained his former vigor.

MAJOR Thomas Ward, the newly appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, arrived in Washington this week and assumed charge, temporarily, of Col. Benjamin's branch. Asst. Adjutant-General George D. Ruggles writes from Long Island that he expects to assume his duties again on Saturday next. General McKeever contemplates a few weeks' leave from Sept. 15, when General Drum, who was to sail Sept. 2, will have returned from his trip abroad.

THE advocates of lineal promotion are citing the case of Lieut. H. G. Cavanaugh, 13th Inf., who was promoted this week to the captaincy caused by the death of Capt. Bacon, as an illustration of the working of the present system of promotion. Glancing back over the old Registers, the names of Lieuts. Krause, Kobbé, Romeyn, and F. B. Jones appear as 1st lieutenants of the 37th Infantry, while Lieut. Cavanaugh (now captain), was a 2d lieutenant of the same regiment. The first mentioned officers are still 1st lieutenants, while their junior, who, like others, was fortunate enough to get, under the reorganization, into a regiment where promotion has been comparatively rapid, has reached and even jumped them in the matter of rank. Lieut. Romeyn, who, by the way, is a brother-in-law of Lieut. Cavanaugh, was 1st lieutenant of the same company in which Lieut. Cavanaugh served as 2d lieutenant prior to the reorganization.

THE Commissioner of Pensions is preparing for reference an official record of all living soldiers and sailors who served in the late War. He is now sending out circulars requesting information as to the name, the branch of service, the late rank, company, regiment, vessel or squadron, the town, country and State where born, the date of discharge from the service and the present residence. This information, if accurately furnished, will facilitate the disposition of claims for pensions to a great extent.

THE Pioneer Press says:

A pathetic interest attaches to a letter in possession of Joseph McKay and Co., received from Lieutenant Fred F. Killigbury, one of the victims of the Greely Expedition. The letter is dated: "United States Polar Expedition, 81 deg. 44 min. north, Lady Franklin Bay, Discovery Harbor, Fort Conger, August 12, 1881," and begins—"Dear Sir: Here we are, after fighting for a week with the ice of the northern pack, safely in harbor, and busy unloading our ship. I greet you from the extreme north, and send you something from here which you have never got before, and I suspect an order dated from within 496 miles of the North Pole will be something of a curiosity." Here follows an order for some suits of clothes for his son Douglas, aged seven years, his address being, Douglas E. L. Killigbury, care Col. Seth Bullock, Deadwood, Dak. After further directions about sending the bill to him through the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, by the supply ship, he adds: "Should anything happen to me that I do not return, the bill, if sent to my brother-in-law, Col. George W. Schofield, U. S. A., care of Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., with this letter, will receive his attention and be paid by him. He is charged with my pecuniary affairs in the event of my death, which, however, you need not fear from my present health, which is simply perfect. Our voyage, on the whole, has been very successful."

LIEUT.-GENERAL Sheridan and Col. M. V. Sheridan returned to Washington from their recent inspection tour on Monday. They left again on Wednesday for New York, and thence to Cape Vincent to visit their families. They will be absent about a week.

EMPEROR William of Germany reviewed a large body of troops at Berlin, on Tuesday of this week, but had to confine himself most of the time to his carriage—the first time in his life he has done so. When at the last review the physicians begged him not to ride, quoting the case of Frederick the Great, who, in his later years, once reviewed sitting in a carriage, the Emperor is reported to have answered, "Yes; but it was also his last review."

LIEUTS. Greely and Ray, U. S. A., were received with special honor this week at Montreal by the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

LIEUT. A. C. Macomb, 5th U. S. Artillery, registered at the Paxton, Omaha, this week.

COMMANDER Frederick Pearson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Pearson, arrived in New York on Tuesday from England, on the *Gallia*.

LIEUT. John E. Myers, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from the South, is spending a portion of it at Theresa, Jefferson Co., New York.

LIEUT. H. F. Fichbohm, U. S. N., late of the Lackawanna, Pacific Station, arrived in New York Sept. 3, from Panama, en route to his home, Galena, Ill., where he will await orders.

COL. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. A., is on an official inspection tour through the Department of California.

GEN. Philip R. de Trobriand, U. S. A., registered at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week, on his way from New Orleans to join his married daughter and her husband, Mr. Charles Post, of New York, at their cottage at Belport.

PROF. L. F. Prud'homme, U. S. N., registered at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday.

COL. Richard Lodor, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lodor, of Fort Monroe, Va., are visiting in Pennsylvania.

CAPT. F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery, of the artillery camp at Fauquier Springs, Va., visited Washington for a few days this week.

THE Omaha Herald, referring to the brief tour of duty in that city of Major Chas. I. Wilson, Paymaster, U. S. A., says: "He returns to his old post at New York, much to the regret of the many Omaha people who know him as a gentleman of rare social qualities, and who would be pleased at any time to hear that a place had been found for him in the department of the Platte, without crowding out any of the gentlemen who are now here."

LIEUT. C. C. Cusick, 23d Infantry, lately East on sick leave, rejoined his family at Fort Lyon, Col., this week.

LIEUT. John M. Hawley, U. S. N., rejoined at Baltimore, this week, from leave.

THE Rockland Courier says: We have tramped through the marvellous Mammoth Cave, viewed the Chicago water-works, listened to the thunder of Niagara and have been awe-struck by the gigantic proportions of the Brooklyn Bridge, but really we do not think any of these can be compared in importance and grandeur to a West Point cadet at home on a brief vacation. That is, not if he has his uniform on.

THE East is promised an exhibition at an early date of Sitting Bull and Mrs. Bull, Grey Eagle, Long Day, Spotted Horn Bull and his wife, and the Princess Red Spear. Europe also is to be similarly complimented.

AN Annapolis despatch, referring to the fact that Master John G. Tilton, son of Captain McLane Tilton, of the Marine Corps, is among the candidates for Naval Cadets who have reported, says: "In 1869 Admiral Porter, then Acting Secretary of the Navy, was notified by Captain Tilton of the birth of his son, and the Admiral, as a token of congratulation, good-humoredly sent the baby a permit to report to the superintendent of the Naval Academy for the cadet examination, the permit to be void should he fail to report. Young Tilton held on to the permit, however, until now, when he has become of age for admission, and presenting it to the President a few days ago claimed a prior right to the appointment, which the President promptly recognized."

DOCTOR T. T. Cabanis, late A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A., contributed to the *Daily Astorian* (Oregon), of August 7, some interesting incidents, based upon personal knowledge, connected with the memorable Modoc campaign in 1873, in which the distinguished General Canby was murdered by Captain Jack and his followers.

GENERAL John B. Brooke, U. S. A., of Fort Shaw, Montana, arrived in the East this week and registered at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday. He is a member of the Swaim Club.

GENERAL David Hunter, U. S. A., registered at the Everett House, New York, this week. He wears well, notwithstanding that he has been borne for 62 years on the Army Register.

LIEUT. Commander Louis Kingsley, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

SURGEON B. H. Kidder, U. S. N., and Mrs. Kidder were to leave Norfolk, Va., this week on a month's trip to the mountains.

NAVAL Cadet Harry E. Rumsey, U. S. N., is spending a brief leave of absence with his family at Omaha.

CAPTAIN E. J. Stivers, U. S. A., attended the annual "Stag party" of E. D. Morgan Post 307, G. A. R., on Wednesday.

LIEUT. L. A. Craig, 6th Cavalry, will serve on the Staff of Gen. E. A. Carr on the latter establishing the headquarters of the General Mounted Recruiting Service in St. Louis next month.

SURGEON J. R. Tryon, U. S. Navy, registered at the Hotel D'Orléans, Paris, France, on Wednesday this week.

ENSIGN G. P. Blow, U. S. Navy, has reported at the Norfolk Navy-yard, Va., for duty as A. D. C. to Commodore Mayo.

LIEUT. V. E. Stottler, 10th Infantry, is out on a scout up into the Ute country, to ascertain if any of the Uncompahgre Utes were off their reservations.

COLONEL John Hamilton, U. S. A., paid a brief visit to New England the latter part of this week.

CAPTAIN R. S. Collum, U. S. Marine Corps, registered at the Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, and Lieutenant Commander T. F. Jewell, U. S. N., at the Colonnade Hotel.

THE mane of the late Emperor Napoleon's charger Hero, thirty-three years old, hangs to his knees.

It is said that the only three survivors of the battle of Stonington, are Charles O. Williams, of Stonington, aged eighty-nine, Henry Denison, of Ledyard, aged ninety-one, and Colonel Perkins, of Norwich, aged ninety-six.

FROM Weirs, N. H., last week Gen. Sheridan and staff went to Boston, where he was met by the Army officers stationed in that city, Majors Robinson, McClure, Raymond, Mallory, etc. He afterwards went to Fort Warren, in the harbor, and made a critical inspection of the buildings and quarters at that post.

Mrs. Dahlgren has just finished a neat little stone chapel in South Mountain, Maryland, in memory of her first husband, Mr. Convers Goddard.

THE Senate Committee Ordinance now at Newport, visited Fort Adams this week, where some of the members amused themselves at rifle practice. Senator Hawley, who is an excellent rifle shot, struck the bull's-eye, while Senator Aldrich made the next best record. The committee has finished its work and will make up its report in season to be presented to Congress in December.

THE New Hampshire Gazette of Sept. 4, says Chief Constructor D. Wilson and family, arrived in Portsmouth Thursday. Carpenter Leonard Hanson, recently attached to the Tallapoosa, but who left her when she went down in Vineyard sound, saving a suit of clothes to come home in decency, and also his watch, goes to the Portsmouth yard on special duty.

"WHEAT," says a very tender writer, "what can take the place of babies?" Sh! Bend your ear a little lower and we'll tell you. Other babies. You didn't suppose this year's crop would last forever, did you? Goodness, man, it will be clear out of style in eighteen months.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

ELI Perkins in a recent letter from London to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says: "The common people in England all love the Prince of Wales. There is no monarch in Europe so beloved as the prince. The reason is this: the prince is very democratic. He doesn't act like a king, he rides in a simple carriage, he goes everywhere; he even dines at the Savage Club with a lot of Bohemians. He is now about forty-five years old, his wild oats are about all sown, and, as he settles down, the people all vote him a jolly good fellow. He will succeed to his mother without any opposition. Everybody wants him to slide into the place, and everybody will be glad when he is there."

THE old Duke of Wellington, on being condoled with on account of a caricature of himself in a comic paper, replied that "the only caricature which annoyed him was that," pointing to his son and heir, who was a grotesque likeness of the father, having the immense nose, with a tiny retreating chin, his life fulfilling the promise of his face.

WE regret to learn that by the sinking of the *Tallapoosa*, Captain Arthur R. Yates, U. S. N., suffered the loss of his household furniture, which was being transported from Portsmouth. Various other Navy officers were also victims to a lesser extent. The Secretary's loss included we believe, a portion of the wardrobe of Mr. Chandler.

CONGRESSMAN Leopold Morse, of Boston, was tendered a municipal reception in Paris, Aug. 31, by MM. Amouroux and Pichon, the Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Municipal Council. Mr. Morse, with the Municipal party inspected the sewerage, irrigation and other public works of the city.

THE distinguished statistician of London, Mr. M. G. Mulhall, with Mrs. Mulhall, on the way to the British Association of Science at Montreal, went to Boston for the express purpose of seeing Bunker Hill Monument, and afterwards Plymouth Rock.

THE Vancouver Independent of Aug. 28, says:

LT. Fred G. Schwatka and wife have been visiting at Salem, Or., this month. Maj. Leslie Smith, 3d Inf., has assumed command of Ft. Klamath. Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf., soon goes on a 2 years recruiting detail, to report at New York City. A nephew of Lieut. Fred G. Schwatka has been appointed to fill the vacancy from Oregon in the Naval Academy. Lt. Abner Pickering, 3d Inf., accompanied by his wife, left Tuesday, for Fort Cour d'Alene. Lt. G. W. Goethals, Engineer Corps, leaves to-morrow for Cincinnati. Capt. W. S. Patton, A. Q. M., and F. E. Taylor, 1st Art., have returned from the Dalles, where they have been purchasing horses.

COL. Guy V. Henry is at Buffalo, N. Y., which he leaves on the 17th for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Mrs. Henry will go out later.

QRMR. GEX. Holabird was in Philadelphia this week attending the Electrical Exhibition there. He will return to Washington on Saturday. Col. Chandler is Act'g Quartermaster General during his absence.

LIEUT. Schwatka's detailed official report of his explorations in Alaska was submitted to the Secretary of War on Monday by Lt. Gen. Sheridan for transmission to Congress this fall.

COMMANDER John R. Bartlett, U. S. N., left Washington on Tuesday to attend the funeral of his uncle, Senator Anthony.

PASSED Asst. Engineer Sidney L. Smith, whose resignation was accepted this week, has settled down to a promising business in Boston.

LIEUT. J. R. Selfridge, U. S. N., in charge of the Admiralty Chart Room, Bureau of Navigation, has gone on his summer vacation.

PATR'N J. Q. Barton, U. S. N., Asst. to Paym'r Gen. Smith, has gone to the mountains in Maine for a month's recreation.

LIEUT. J. H. Moore, U. S. N., on duty in the Hydrographic Office at the Navy Department, has joined his wife at her home in Buffalo. Lieut. Moore is a first-cousin of the Democratic nominee for President.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 100, H. Q. A., Aug. 25, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 163 (as amended by G. O. 28, of 1883, from his office), 200 (as amended by G. O. 15, of 1882, from this office), and 341 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

163. The books of a regiment will be: One order book, one letters received book, one index for letters received book, one letters sent book, and one index for letters sent book, to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department; also, one descriptive book, which will be furnished from the Adjutant General's Office, and will contain a list of the officers of the regiment, with their rank, dates of appointment, promotions, transfers, leaves of absence, places and dates of birth, actions in which engaged, etc.; and also the names of all enlisted men not embraced on company descriptive books, entered as nearly as practicable according to priority of enlistments, giving their description, dates and periods of enlistment; and, under the head of remarks, the cause of discharge, character, death, desertion, transfer, actions in which engaged, etc.; in short, both in regard to officers and enlisted men, everything relating to their military history.

200. The following are the books to be kept with a company: One company order book, one letters received book, one index for letters received book, one letters sent book, and one index for letters sent book, to be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department; also, one sick report book, one record of vaccination, one company clothing book, one company morning report book, and one company descriptive book, to be furnished from the Adjutant General's Office. One page of the descriptive book will be appropriated to the list of officers, two to non-commissioned officers, two to the register of men transferred, four to the register of men discharged, two to the register of deaths, four to the register of deserters, and the rest to the company descriptive list.

341. The following books will be kept at a post: One order book, one letters received book, one index for letters received book, one letters sent book, and one index for letters sent book, to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department; also, one morning report book and one guard report book, which will be supplied from the Adjutant General's Office.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 101, H. Q. A., Aug. 27, 1884.

The following order, received from the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Attention is invited to the act of Congress approved July 7, 1884, entitled "An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other purposes." Under the heading "Signal Service," provision is made in said act for the support of the Signal Service of the Army, and the Secretary of War directs that, for convenience, disbursements of the items therein set forth be made under the direction of the respective chiefs of bureaus, as follows:

By the Chief Signal Officer:	
Observation and report of storms.....	\$241,000 00
Maintenance and repair of military telegraph lines.....	24,000 00
Establishing signal stations on island of Nantucket.....	20,000 00
By the Paymaster General:	
Signal Service, pay-pay, mileage, commutation of quarters to officers, telegrams.....	215,158 00
By the Comptroller General of Subsidies:	
Signal Service, subsistence—subsistence, commutation of rations, sales to officers and men.....	155,000 00
By the Quartermaster General:	
Signal Service, regular supplies.....	67,651 03
Signal Service, incidental expenses.....	1,820 00
Signal Service, transportation.....	35,605 00
Signal Service, barracks and quarters.....	85,905 00
Signal Service, clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	5,815 80
By the Surgeon General:	
Signal Service, medical department.....	7,000 00

The attention of said chiefs of bureaus is further invited to the concluding paragraph under the heading "Signal Service" of the act above referred to, by which it will be seen that the expenditure of any money for the support of the Signal Service or Corps out of the appropriations provided for in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, is prohibited, "except the pay of such commissioned officers as the Secretary of War may detail for service in that Corps, and except the appropriation of five thousand dollars therein contained for expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, and excepting also the pay and allowances of fourteen enlisted men detailed from the line of the Army serving with Lieutenant Greely in the Arctic regions."

The act first mentioned also authorizes the Secretary of War, "in his discretion, to detail for the service in the Signal Corps not to exceed six commissioned officers, exclusive of the 24 lieutenants of the Signal Corps authorized by law; and of the three officers serving in the Arctic seas." Commissioned officers of the Army will be enlisted only by the Secretary of War. The employment of enlisted men of the Army for service on telegraph lines or on other work in charge of the Chief Signal Officer will be governed by the provisions of G. O. 3, c. s. No issues in kind can be made to any officer or enlisted man of the Signal Corps, or for the use of the Corps, except such as may be provided or purchased under the foregoing appropriations. For convenience and economy, lawful issues in kind may be made when possible from stores on hand, the money value thereof to be refunded from the proper item of the appropriations above named, and covered in to the credit of the appropriation from which the stores were originally purchased.

The Secretary of War directs that disbursements of the items herein referred to shall be made in the city of Washington, under the direction of the chiefs of bureaus respectively indicated. They will make reports of their disbursements of the several items monthly to the Secretary of War.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Acting Adjutant General.

G. O. 12, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Sept. 3, 1884.

It is hereby directed that in all cases where photographic copies of Maps of Surveys, Reconnoissances, Military Reservations, plans of buildings, etc., are forwarded with correspondence to or through Division and Dept. H. Q. by officers serving in this command, such Maps and Plans shall be made in triplicate.

G. O. 11, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Sept. 3, 1884.

Under instructions from the Lieutenant General commanding the Army, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. will, from this date, be re-established as one of the garrisoned posts of the Division.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Closson, 5th Artillery, is assigned to its command, and Battery B, 5th Artillery (Van Reed's) will constitute its garrison.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Aug. 21, 1884.

Gives detailed instructions as to the preparation of the annual Target reports of regiments serving in the Dept., which will be forwarded so soon as practicable after Sept. 30, 1884.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, A. I. G., will inspect the artillery

Ensign John Gibson and wife have returned to Washington from a month's summering in Kentucky.

The board which has been sitting at the Navy Yard, Washington, Paymaster Griffin, President, examining Asst. Paym'r John Corwin, U. S. N., for promotion, has adjourned until September 15, when answers will have been received to interrogatories sent officers at stations where he recently served.

Lt. W. W. Gilpatrick, U. S. N., in charge of the Hydrographic Library, Navy Department, left this week for a month's sojourn among the mountains of Vermont.

The eighth quarterly assessment of the Navy Mutual Association will be called for Oct. 3 next.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending Sept. 4th: Brig. Gen. W. S. Harney, retired; Capt. W. H. Heuer, Eng. Corps; Lieut. W. L. Buck, 13th Inf.; Maj. S. S. Elder, 2d Art.; Capt. W. H. Vinal, 16th Inf. P. A. Surgeon J. M. Murray, U. S. N.; Paym'r Geo. H. Griffing, Lieut. W. P. Day, P. A. Surgeon J. E. Gardner, Lieut. L. L. Roamey, Ensign H. S. Knapp, Lieut. Walton Goodwin, Lieut. Uriel Sobree, Ensign John Gibson, P. A. Engineer John T. Smith, Lieut. A. P. Osborn, Cadets U. S. Naval Academy: D. W. Taylor, H. C. Rodgers, W. G. Miller, C. M. McCormick, A. T. Long, A. H. Seales, G. Waters, L. C. S. Young, O. E. Hudson, E. Snow, Thos. Washington.

GENERAL BEND, and Chief of Ordnance, who is spending his vacation at Minnewaska, in the Catskill Mountains, will not return to Washington before September 20th. He writes that he is having a very quiet but pleasant time, and has been much benefitted by his trip. Mrs. Bend is with him.

Capt. Mc Nally, of the Navy Ordnance office, made an official visit to Watervliet Arsenal this week. Col. Whittemore is acting Chief of Ordnance.

The following claims of Naval officers for mileage under the Graham decision, were reported upon favorably by the Second Comptroller this week: Edward Kenny, Boatswain, \$703.63; James M. Frailey, Commo. \$406.20; Rich'd Washington, Pay Insp., \$823.00; Howard D. Potis, 3d Asst. Engr., \$687.22; Alexr. A. Semmes, Commo. \$293.85; Wm. H. Webb, Commander, \$590.08; Sam'l R. Franklin, Commo. \$258.50; George Porter Houston, Major U. S. M. C., \$156.63.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General during the current week: Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art., 1601 16th St. N. W., on leave; 2d Lieut. William L. Buck, 13th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave from college duty in Mississippi; Lieut. J. W. Hannay, 3d Inf. 715 9th St. N. W., on recruiting service; Lieut. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. J. A. Lockwood, 17th Inf. 901 16th St. N. W.

SECRETARY of the Navy Chandler, registered at the Glenham Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

A BALTIMORE paper says: General W. S. Harney and Benjamin Brice, U. S. A., are hob-nobbing in Baltimore talking over old times in the army. They are both more than eighty years old, General Harney being eighty-six, and both were in the service of Uncle Sam as long ago as 1820.

BREVET Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Parnell, Captain 6th U. S. Cavalry, left New York September 6, with Mrs. Parnell, for his post at Fort Maginnis, N. T., stopping at Buffalo and St. Paul, en route.

"LIFE'S" REPORT FROM THE TALLAPOOSA.

Life has its own special report of the Tallapoosa disaster, which is to this effect:

To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy: NEWPORT, R. I.

SIR: I have the honor to report that some time about a week ago the U. S. S. *Tallapoosa* met with an accident off Martha's Vineyard, and sank in about seven fathoms of water, putting out her engine fires and otherwise damaging her powers of locomotion. The fault lay in the fact that a schooner was heading across our course, and as a jack-pot had just been opened, neither the officer of the deck nor myself observed her lights. The moment the two vessels touched, however, we took observations, and discovered that something was wrong. Ten minutes afterwards she went down and the majority of the ward room officers concur in the belief that this was due to the fact that she had sprung a leak. Too much blame cannot be attached to the dastardly crew of the schooner that ran into us. The helpless character of our vessels of war, the fragility of their construction, and the difficulties they labor under in navigating even the most peaceful waters are well known to the merchant marine, and should have entitled our vessel to consideration. As it is, she lies in Davy Jones' locker awaiting resurrector—I mean an appropriation.

But the loss of the vessel is as nothing to that of your personal effects, which you had thoughtfully placed on board with a view to circumventing the unpatriotic and grasping express companies doing business in New England. Two liquor cases, empty, three pairs of trousers and a Panama hat went down with the *Tallapoosa*, and I fear may be damaged unless you hurry the appropriation through before next Congress. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. BUTTONS TALPAULIN, Comd'g.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Major T. J. Eckerson, Quartermaster, having reported completion of his duties in the District of Montana, will proceed to comply with S. O. 171, H. Q. A., dated July 23, 1884. (S. O. 24, D. N. M.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. William P. Graves, 2d Art., (Camp Virginia, Va.) (S. O. 48, Div. Atlantic, Sept. 5.)

2d Lieut. Irving Hale, James O. Sanford, Hiram M. Chittenden, Cassius E. Gillette, David D. B. Gaillard, Harry Taylor, and William L. Shurt, Corps of Engineers, will, upon expiration of their graduating leaves, report for duty with the Battalion of Engineers, Willet's Point, N. Y. (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 5.)

The leave of Capt. C. L. Cooper, 10th Cav., is extended one month. (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 5.)

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Sept. 19, for the trial of Captain George W. Crabb, 5th Art. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. W. Closson, 5th Art.; Major Abram C. Wildrick, 5th Art.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, 5th Art.; Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Inf.; Capt. H. F. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Capt. G. B. Rodney and Harry C. Cushing, 4th Art.; Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capt. G. V. Weir, Wm. E. Van Reed and W. B. Beck, 5th Art.; Capt. J. W. Roder, 4th Art. and Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate. (S. O. 179, D. East, Sept. 5.)

AUTOMATIC ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE Chicago Current says: Probably the most wonderful thing in connection with the whole and history of Arctic exploration is the recent discovery of an ice flow in the waters of Davis Strait (west of Greenland) which had drifted from a point in the Arctic Ocean north-east of the Lena delta (where the crew of the *Jeannette* divided into three parties and took to the open waters) to the southernmost point of Greenland and north again to Baffin's Bay. Upon this flow was a corpse and many indubitable relics of the expedition, including an article of wearing apparel marked with the name of Seaman Noros, who, it will be remembered, in company with Seaman Nindemann went a few miles ahead of poor De Long, and lived to write the most extraordinary experience ever penned by a human hand. Had these two simple seamen been able to tell, in the Siberian tongue, that their comrades were only eleven miles back, the whole De Long party would have lived to join Melville and Danenhower. Now the flow discovered by the Greenlanders has, perhaps, crossed directly over the North Pole. It may be that where the living have not reached, the dead has sailed. From the *Jeannette* flow to the southern point of Greenland, in a direct line across the Pole, is 3,500 miles, but by way of the northern shores of Asia and Europe—past Cape Northeast, Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen and Iceland, and north again into Baffin's Bay, would be a distance of at least 6,000 miles. Scientifically, the life of a moving ice-flow for so many years, and its migration from one side of the world to the other, ought to furnish suggestions and data more valuable than all the other fruits of polar research combined. Self-registering meteorological apparatus and possible gauges of the miles travelled, may in the future reveal to the investigators what the sacrifice of thousands of lives has otherwise failed to discover. The temperature, electric conditions, and surface peculiarities of the central Arctic region may yet be ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt.

THE BEST TOBACCO PIPE.

If all pipes were equally durable, they might be classed, according to their merits, as follows: 1, soft earthen pipe; 2, meerschaum; 3, hard earthen pipe, white or colored; 4, wooden pipe; 5, porcelain pipe; 6, metallic pipe.

The white earthen pipe, porous and permeable to liquids, is put first, because it is a good absorber of nicotine; the metallic pipe is put last because it allows all the noxious products formed during the combustion of the tobacco to reach the mouth of the smoker. The meerschaum, which immediately follows the clay pipe, deserves its place only on condition that it is not too old. If it is seasoned it is as bad as a wooden or porcelain pipe. The seasoning, of which poets have sung, may be full of charms for the amateur; to the hygienist it simply indicates that the pipe has had its day, and is now saturated with tobacco juice; and that it must be replaced by another one, or passed through the fire to purify it, as is done in the coffee houses of Holland. Every old pipe, browned with long use, leaves on the lips and tongue an acrid and strong-smelling liquid which irritates the tissues and corrodes the mucous secretions. When it has reached this condition, the finest meerschaum is no better than the meanest scorch-throat. Independently of the substance, the form of the pipe has an influence on the proportion of noxious ingredients which tobacco smoke contains. Turkish and Indian pipes, in which tobacco is burned slowly, discharging its smoke through a liquid, arrest a large proportion of the poisonous ingredients. The bowl of the German pipe retains the greater part of the oily products; the Dutch and English clay pipes retain less. The metallic pipes of Thibet, becoming heated, carry to the mouth not only brown liquids saturated with nicotine, but also a smoke hot enough to burn the tongue. [From "Hygiene for Smokers," by Dr. Felix Bremont, in *Popular Science Monthly* for September.]

A SPLENDID EXHIBIT.

A CAN of agricultural and horticultural products has been sent to the St. Louis Exposition that opened Sept. 30 by the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita Railroad, of which J. W. Miller, late lieutenant U. S. Navy, is vice president and general manager. It is from the fields, orchards and gardens of Bourbon, Allen, Woodson, Greenwood, Sumner, Butler and Sedgewick Counties, through which the road runs. There are ears of corn fifteen inches long, wheat in the sheaf and sack that grades No. 1, watermelons weighing seventy-five pounds, apples and pears that are simply enormous in size, pumpkins, squashes, beets and other garden products of mammoth growth, corn on the stalk, stalks twelve to fourteen feet high, bearing two large ears each—a splendid collection from 50,000,000 bushels of wheat now in Kansas granaries, and from 300,000,000 bushels of corn now maturing in the fields of Kansas.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

A number of Companions of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Order having rented and furnished rooms at No. 1431 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, for the use of themselves and of such Companions of the Order as may desire to become members of the association they have formed, and have notified all Companions that membership is open to them upon payment to General R. E. Patterson, Treasurer *pro tem.*, 203 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, of \$5 initiation fee and \$10 annual dues. The club year begins July 1. Only Companions of the Order are eligible to membership.

The Ohio Commandery held a meeting on Wednesday evening of this week and elected several new members. Lieut. A. B. Isham read a paper entitled "Through the Wilderness to Richmond."

The Pennsylvania Commandery assembled at 1926 Wallace St., Philadelphia, Sept. 4, to attend the funeral of Capt. Joseph N. Abbey, late 2d Pa. Heavy Artillery.

Porter and Coates have received the greater portion of some 700 of the "History of the Civil War," by Comte de Paris. It embraces the operations in detail of the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans and Thomas in Tennessee, during the fall of 1863, and his views of the campaign must be especially gratifying to the friends of those soldiers. A part of it relating to Chickamauga will appear in the September number of "The Literary Era," published by Messrs. Porter and Coates. The work is being translated as rapidly as possible, and will be pushed to completion as soon as possible.

camp at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Va. (S. O. 176, Sept. 2, D. East.)

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Col. J. D. Bingham, Chief Q. M., Div. Pacific, will proceed to Monterey, Cal., on public business (S. O. 84, Aug. 22, Div. Pacific).

Capt. Edwin B. Atwood, A. Q. M., having reported, will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report for duty as district and disbursing quartermaster for transportation and as post quartermaster at that place (S. O. 173, Aug. 23, Dept. Mo.).

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. James M. Marshall, Asst. Q. M., St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 93, Aug. 26, D. Dakota.)

Capt. W. S. Patten, A. Q. M., will proceed to The Dallas, Oregon, for duty in connection with the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses for the military service (S. O. 123, Aug. 19, D. Columbia.)

Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, on official business (S. O. 109, Aug. 23, D. Texas).

The journey performed by Major A. S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., to Fort Townsend, W. T., and return, between Aug. 12 and 18, under verbal instructions, is confirmed (S. O. 124, Aug. 21, D. Columbia.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Payment of the troops, in Dept. of Dakota, for the muster of Aug. 31, will be made as follows: Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Chief Paym., Fort Snelling, Minn., and the General Service detachment. Major Wm. Smith, Fort Sully, Bennett and Meade, D. T. Major J. E. Blaine, Forts Mission, Ellis and Maginnis, M. T. Major Alexander Sharp, Forts Randall and Sisseton, D. T. Major George W. Baird, Forts A. Lincoln, Yates, Totten, and Pembina, D. T. Major Charles H. Whipple, Forts Keogh and Custer and Camp Poplar River, M. T. and Fort Buford, D. T. Major Henry Clayton, Forts Shaw and Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 92, Aug. 25, D. Dakota.)

The following troops, on the muster of Aug. 31, will be paid as follows: Major James P. Canby, Forts Coeur d'Alene, I. T. Spokane and Colville, W. T. Major D. R. Larned, Forts Walla Walla, W. T., and Lapwai, I. T. Major D. C. Poole, Vancouver Barracks and Fort Townsend, W. T., and Fort Klamath, Oregon. Major H. B. Reese, Fort Canby, W. T., and Fort Stevens, Oregon (S. O. 124, Aug. 21, D. Columbia.)

The troops in the Dept. Platte will be paid to include Aug. 31, as follows: Forts McKinney and Washakie, Wyo., Major T. H. Stanton, Chief Paym., At Fort Douglas, Utah, Boise Barracks, Idaho, and Fort Bridger, Wyo., Major W. H. Eckels, At Fort Omaha, and Niobrara, Neb., Major A. S. Towar, At Forts D. A. Russell and Laramie, Wyo., Forts Robinson and Sidney, Neb., and Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., Major C. C. Sniffen (S. O. 74, Aug. 26, D. Platte.)

Major Charles I. Wilson, Paym., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Platte, and will report to the C. G., Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 74, Aug. 26, D. Platte.)

Major Wm. Arthur, Paym., will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and pay the rifle detachment thereat (S. O. 173, Sept. 4, D. East.)

Major C. I. Wilson, Paym., is re-assigned to duty in the Div. of the Atlantic, with station at New York City (S. O. 47, Sept. 4, Div. Atlantic.)

The troops in the Dept. California will be paid on muster of Aug. 31, as follows: Major C. J. Sprague, Presidio of San Francisco, Forts Winfield Scott and Mason, and San Diego Barracks, Cal. Major W. E. Oresary, Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Forts McDermitt and Halleck, Nev. Major J. S. Witober, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Benicia Arsenal, Benicia Barracks, and Fort Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 100, Aug. 26, D. Cal.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as Chief Engr. Officer, Dept. Columbia, to take effect upon the completion of the transfer of public property, for which he is accountable, to 1st Lieut. J. N. Allison, 2d Cav., designated to receive the same (S. O. 25, Aug. 20, D. Columbia.)

The C. O., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., is directed to transfer 1,000 pounds of mammoth powder to Major C. Comly, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. (S. O. 177, Sept. 3, D. East.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. John H. Janeway will proceed to Elberon, N. J., on public business connected with Dept. H. Q. (S. O. 174, Aug. 30, D. East.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Wm. E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg., is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Louis M. Maus, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and he will proceed to join his station, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 90, Aug. 23, D. Dakota.)

A. A. Surg. W. D. McCaw, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., and report for temporary duty during the absence of Asst. Surg. E. T. Comegys (S. O. 172, Aug. 26, Dept. Mo.)

Major J. R. Smith, Medical Director, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, on official business (S. O. 109, Aug. 23, D. Texas.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. Louis M. Maus, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 91, Aug. 25, D. Dakota.)

Hospital Steward John Dillon is relieved from duty at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and will proceed to Old Fort Colville, W. T., and report for duty (S. O. 123, Aug. 19, D. Columbia.)

Private Frank Criss, Co. H, 8th Inf., 2d Class Hospital Steward, is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will report for duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 97, Aug. 20, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major Charles C. Byrne, Surg., from duty in Dept. of California to Dept. of the Platte. Major Francis L. Town, Surg., from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia to Dept. of Texas. Capt. Valery Havard, Asst. Surg., from duty in the Dept. of Texas to Department of the East. Capt. Wm. R. Hall, Asst. Surg., from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will report Oct. 1 for duty at the recruiting depot, Davis Island, New York, relieving Capt. Marcus E. Taylor, Asst. Surg., from duty at that station (S. O., Sept. 3, H. Q. A.)

Col. Charles Sutherland, Medical Director, will proceed to inspect the Medical Department at Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Forts Wayne, Mackinac, and Brady, Mich. (S. O. 178, Sept. 4, D. East.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS ORDERED.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending August 30, 1884:

Troop L, 6th Cavalry, to Fort Bayard, N. M.
Troop D, 8th Cavalry, to Del Rio, Tex.
Troop F, 8th Cavalry, to Fort Clark, Tex.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

A furlough for sixty days, with permission to visit Helena, is granted Sergt. Haver Dollmaier, Troop M, Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 121, Aug. 15, D. Columbia.)

In the case of Sergt. Owen Davis, Troop A, recently tried at the Presidio of San Francisco for visiting a saloon for the purpose of engaging in a fight for money, etc., and acquitted on the ground that it was only a sparring match, General Pope disapproves the finding and acquittal, saying: "A soldier, especially a non-commissioned officer, of the United States Army, cannot take part in a sparring match, in public, in a liquor saloon, without derogating from the character and reputation of the military service, and setting an injurious example. Sergt. Davis will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Capt. P. D. Vroom will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty in connection with a Board for the inspection of horses for the 3d and 4th Cav. (S. O. 76, Aug. 23, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. G. H. Morgan, first alternate on the Dept. rifle team, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report for further orders in reference to the Division contest (S. O. 77, Aug. 25, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. G. H. Morgan, and Sergt. Charles H. Merchant, Troop A, are designated as the first and second alternates, respectively, of the Dept. rifle team of this year (S. O. 77, Aug. 25, D. Ariz.)

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to such points in the Dept. of Arizona as the Commanding General of the Department shall designate for the 3d Cav. (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

Capt. H. W. Lawton will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty in connection with a Board for the inspection of horses for the 3d and 4th Cav. (S. O. 76, Aug. 23, D. Ariz.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Alexander T. Dean (S. O. 172, Aug. 26, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. G. E. Huse, having completed his duties in connection with the contest for places on the Dept. team, will return to Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 77, Aug. 25, D. Ariz.)

Capt. A. E. Wood will proceed to Fort Lowell as a witness before the G. C.-M. in session at that post (S. O. 77, Aug. 25, D. Ariz.)

The leave of absence for one month granted Capt. C. M. Callahan is extended one month (S. O. 85, Aug. 25, Div. P.)

1st Sergt. Julius Zollinger and Private Emil Pauley, Troop I, will proceed to Fort Lowell as witnesses before the G. C.-M. in session there (S. O. 77, Aug. 25, D. Ariz.)

Capt. E. M. Hevl, 4th Cav., A. A. I. G., will inspect the accounts of Col. A. J. Perry, Chief Q. M.; Col. Daniel McClure, Chief Paym.; Col. H. F. Clarke, Chief C. S.; Lieut.-Col. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G.; Major William Arthur, Pay Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Reilly, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Lieut.-Col. William H. Johnston, Majors C. I. Wilson and J. W. Wham, Pay Dept., and Major M. P. Small, Sub. Dept. (S. O. 176, Sept. 2, D. East.)

Q. M. Sergt. Samuel A. Traak, 4th Cav., now at Fort Lowell, A. T., will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., and report for examination to Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Inf. (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Capt. John B. Babcock, Fort Robinson, Neb., is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota (S. O. 76, Aug. 28, D. Platte.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Col. E. A. Carr will proceed from Fort Bayard to Santa Fe, N. M., and assume command of the Dist. of New Mexico during the temporary absence of Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Inf. (S. O. 173, Aug. 26, Dept. M.)—Revoked by S. O. 173, Aug. 28, Dept. M.

1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig will report Oct. 1, 1884, to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Mo., for duty in his office (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

The *Southwest Sentinel*, referring to the presence of the 6th Cavalry Band at a recent church fair in Silver City, says: There is but one opinion as to the 6th Cavalry Band, and that is that it far exceeds, in point of musical talent, any band or combination ever before seen in New Mexico. The renditions, Monday night, were so far superior to what anyone had anticipated that the expressions of approval were loud and prolonged. The violin solo by Band Master A. F. Worbes was especially fine.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

1st Lieut. J. C. Gresham, of the Dept. rifle team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 94, Aug. 28, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. J. F. Bell is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. rifle competitions, and will return to Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 94, Aug. 28, D. Dak.)

The enlisted men of the Dept. rifle team will proceed, under charge of 1st Sergt. Edward Clyde, Troop F, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 94, Aug. 28, D. Dak.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. John Guest (S. O. 172, Aug. 26, Dept. M.)

By direction of the President, and in accordance with sec. 1225, B. S., 1st Lieut. Frederick E. Phelps is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

2d Lieut. S. D. Freeman is appointed J. A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., vice 2d Lieut. Leighton Finley, relieved (S. O. 110, Aug. 26, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. C. B. Ward is detached from his troop, and will report at Camp Rice, Tex., for duty (S. O. 110, Aug. 26, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. J. S. Joutet is detached from his troop, and will report at Fort Davis, Tex., for duty (S. O. 110, Aug. 26, D. Tex.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted Capt. Charles D. Viole (S. O., Sept. 1, H. Q. A.)

Troop G will be relieved from duty at Fort Davis, and will proceed to Fort Stockton for station, relieving Troop L. Troop L, when relieved, will take station at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 111, Aug. 28, D. Tex.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Robert D. Read, Jr., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is extended ten days (S. O. 104, Sept. 3, Div. M.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Capt. F. E. Taylor, Light Bat. E., will proceed to The Dalles, Ore., for duty in connection with the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses required for the military service (S. O. 123, Aug. 19, D. Columbia.)

Major John I. Rodgers is appointed special inspector at Fort Canby, W. T., on quartermaster's stores for which 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 125, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.)

The leave of absence for one month granted 1st Lieut. G. P. Cotton is extended fifteen days (S. O. 83, Aug. 20, Div. P.)

Sergt. Frank O. Lavy, Light Bat. E., will proceed to The Dalles, Ore., on public business (S. O. 123, Aug. 19, D. Columbia.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Orders 52, Camp Virginia, Va., Aug. 29, directing 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, R. Q. M., to proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 176, Sept. 2, D. East.)

Leave of absence for one month, to commence Sept. 17, with permission to apply for an extension of fourteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. Willoughby Walke, Camp Virginia, Va. (S. O. 178, Sept. 4, D. East.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect about Sept. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. George T. Bartlett (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clement L. Best.

1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyor, Adjt., will report by letter to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and report to Capt. H. G. Litchfield, 2d Art., for duty as A. A. C. S. of the rifle detachment now at that point (S. O. 46, Sept. 1, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Adams, R. I., will direct an officer of his command to proceed to Fort Preble, Me., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 176, Sept. 1, D. East.)

1st Lieut. G. L. Anderson is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Preble, Me., and will rejoin his battery at Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 177, Sept. 3, D. East.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect after it is certain that his presence will not be again required as a witness before the G. C.-M. in session there (S. O. 178, Sept. 4, D. East.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., for special observation in connection with the rifle competitions now going on at that point (S. O. 177, Sept. 3, D. East.)

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Capt. F. E. Pierce is authorized to issue orders to himself to proceed from Fort Mojave to Hackberry, A. T., and return, as often as in his judgment it may be necessary, in performing the duties required of him as A. C. S. in connection with the issuing of rations to the Hualpai Indians (S. O. 75, Aug. 22, D. Ariz.)

The journey performed by Capt. F. E. Pierce, Aug. 7, from Hackberry to Fort Mojave, A. T., is confirmed (S. O. 75, Aug. 22, D. Ariz.)

Capt. W. N. Tisdall will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty in connection with a Board for the inspection of horses for the 3d and 4th Cav. (S. O. 76, Aug. 23, D. Ariz.)

Capt. F. E. Pierce, having completed his duties in connection with the contest for places on the Dept. team, will return to Fort Mojave (S. O. 76, Aug. 23, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. L. P. Brant, member of the Dept. rifle team, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report for further orders in reference to the Division contest (S. O. 77, Aug. 25, D. Ariz.)

Sergt. John Stafford, Co. C, was recently dishonorably discharged and sent to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for two years, for allowing a deserter from the Army to visit him and wilfully neglecting to report his presence to his company commander or to other proper authority, and using disrespectful and insubordinate language, reflecting upon the official actions of his superior officers.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Col. Frank Wheaton is appointed special inspector at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., on ordnance and ordnance stores for which Capt. Abner Haines, Jr., is accountable (S. O. 124, Aug. 21, D. Columbia.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, Fort Shaw, M. T., to take effect upon his relief from duty in connection with the rifle competitions at Fort Leavenworth. At the expiration of his leave Lieut. McCoy will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri for further orders (S. O. 100, Aug. 29, Div. M.)

2d Lieut. F. P. Avery and F. B. McCoy, of the Dept. rifle team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 94, Aug. 28, D. Dak.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. W. H. Bisbee (S. O. 74, Aug. 26, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. M. O. Hollis will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and report for temporary duty with Co. H (Bisbee) (S. O. 74, Aug. 26, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. John Scott is relieved from duty in connection with S. O. 64 (S. O. 75, Aug. 28, D. Platte.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 91, Aug. 25, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Sage, of the Dept. rifle team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 94, Aug. 28, D. Dak.)

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Co. D is transferred from Angel Island to San Diego Barracks, Cal., to leave on or before Sept. 23; Co. I from Benicia Barracks, Cal., to Fort McDermitt, Nev., to leave on or before Sept. 23. Upon the arrival of Co. D at San Diego Barracks, Co. A will take station at Benicia Barracks. Upon the arrival

of Co. I at Fort McDermitt. Co. K will take station at Angel Island (S. O. 98, Aug. 22, D. Cal.)
2d Lieut. Colville P. Terrett is assigned to temporary duty with Co. I, to take effect upon the arrival of the company at Fort McDermitt, Nev. (S. O. 99, Aug. 25, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

Capt. Samuel Munson is relieved from duty as member of the G. O. M. at Fort Bridger, Wyo., and Capt. Alfred Morton is detailed as member of said court (S. O. 75, Aug. 23, D. Platte.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard L. Dodge.

1st Lieut. R. W. Hoyt, R. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. J. A. Emery are relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join their station, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 90, Aug. 23, D. Dak.)
2d Lieut. Pierce M. B. Travis is granted leave of absence for six months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1884 (S. O., Sept. 4, H. Q. A.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Leave of absence for twelve days, to commence on or about Sept. 13, is granted 2d Lieut. D. E. McCarthy, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 177, Sept. 3, D. East.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Capt. Harry G. Cavanaugh (recently promoted), now at Fort Stanton, N. M., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty (S. O. 175, Aug. 30, Dept. M.)
1st Lieut. William S. Davies (recently promoted), now at Fort Stanton, N. M., will report for duty to his company commander at that post (S. O. 175, Aug. 30, Dept. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. Edward Kelly, Co. F, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 123, Aug. 18, D. Columbia.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

2d Lieut. B. O. Welsh is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 90, Aug. 23, D. Dak.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Corpl. Henry Bist is promoted sergeant, and Private Thos. Kelley appointed corporal, Co. I.
A Fort Davis correspondent writes: Co. I is very comfortably placed here, thanks to the energetic efforts of Capt. Clapp. Our bath and other sanitary arrangements are simply perfect.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

1st Lieut. William A. Mann is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him from the Hdqrs. of the Army, upon the completion of his duties in connection with the Department rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn. At the expiration of his leave Lieut. Mann will report in person at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 91, Aug. 25, D. Dak.)
The Co. O Fort Snelling, D. T., will relieve 2d Lieut. Edward Chynoweth from temporary duty at that post, and he will proceed to join his proper station, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 93, Aug. 26, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 93, Aug. 26, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Corwin Sage is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 90, Aug. 23, D. Dak.)
2d Lieut. J. T. Kurr, of the Dept. rifle team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 94, Aug. 28, D. Dak.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. John A. Lockwood is extended seven days (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Col. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding District of Montana, Helena, will proceed to Fort Shaw and Assiniboine, M. T., on public business (S. O. 91, Aug. 25, D. Dak.)
2d Lieut. C. L. Steele, of the Dept. rifle team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 94, Aug. 28, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Steele, to take effect upon his relief from duty in connection with rifle competitions at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 102, Sept. 1, Div. M.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect from date of his being relieved from recruiting service, is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Payne (S. O., Aug. 30, H. Q. A.)
The sick leave of 2d Lieut. Alfred McC. Ogle is further extended six months (S. O., Sept. 4, H. Q. A.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

1st Lieut. John G. Ballance, having been detailed as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Texas, is hereby announced as on duty, from Aug. 17, with the "rank, pay and allowances" of a captain of cavalry (G. O. 19, Aug. 22, D. Tex.)
Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 108, Aug. 22, D. Tex.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazelle, Inspector, will proceed to inspect the military posts in the Dept. of California (S. O. 99, Aug. 25, D. Cal.)
Leave of absence for one month, to commence Sept. 10, is granted 2d Lieut. W. H. Allaire, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 178, Sept. 4, D. East.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Capt. J. W. Clous, Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Texas, is relieved, and will complete the transfer of the office, by Aug. 31, to Capt. J. G. Ballance, U. S. A., Acting Judge-Advocate. Thereafter, until Nov. 1, 1884, Capt. Clous will, under authority from the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, continue as Inspector of Rifle Practice, and perform certain other special duties. The Department Commander has pleasure in announcing that he has, to the superior military authorities, already officially attested the military standing of Capt. Clous; also the distinguished ability which has marked his duties as Judge-Advocate (G. O. 19, Aug. 22, D. Tex.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Capt. Edwin J. Stivers, now on leave, will report to the Supt. Gen. Rec. Service, New York, to conduct recruits to Fort Snelling, Minn. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., Aug. 29, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards, Fort Meade, D. T., is extended one month (S. O. 101, Aug. 23, Div. M.)

2d Lieut. H. D. Reed is relieved from further duty in connection with the Dept. rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to join his station, Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 90, Aug. 23, D. Dak.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Henry P. Ritzius, Fort Sisseton, D. T., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 91, Aug. 23, D. Dak.)

Capt. Gaines Lawson, of the Dept. rifle team, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 94, Aug. 28, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. G. P. Andrews is relieved from further duty in connection with Dept. rifle competition, and will return to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 94, Aug. 28, D. Dak.)

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Frederick Mears is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Sept. 2, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 30, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Harry G. Cavanaugh, 13th Infantry, to be Captain, August 16, 1884, vice Bacon, deceased.

2d Lieutenant William S. Davies, 13th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, August 16, 1884, vice Cavanaugh, promoted.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Keogh, M. T., Sept. 4. Detail: Majors George G. Hunt and George B. Sanford, 1st Cav.; Major Simon Snyder, Capt. Edmund Butler and Ezra P. Ewers, 5th Inf.; Capt. James Jackson, Henry Wagner, and Max Wesendorff, and 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., and Capt. John R. Myrick, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 91, Aug. 25, D. Dak.)
At Camp on Chikaskia River, I. T., Sept. 3. Detail: Capt. F. T. Bennett, Francis Moore, and John S. Lound, 1st Lieut. Gustavus Valois, Walter L. Finley, and Charles W. Taylor, and 2d Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. John H. Gardner, 9th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 174, Aug. 29, Dept. M.)

At Camp Virginia, Fauquier Springs, Va., Sept. 4. Detail: Major C. B. Throckmorton, Capt. J. G. Ramsay, James E. Wilson, and Rezin G. Howell, 1st Lieut. J. E. Eastman, E. T. O. Richmond, E. S. Curtis, and John H. Gifford, and 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. L. V. Caziare, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 175, Sept. 1, D. East.)
At Fort Porter, N. Y., Sept. 4. Detail: Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr., Capt. T. M. K. Smith and Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Julius H. Pardee, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 175, Sept. 1, D. East.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey will meet at Fort Sisseton, D. T., Sept. 2, to fix the responsibility for the loss of certain articles of ordnance property and camp and garrison equipage abstracted by deserters, and for which Capt. D. Schouley, 25th Inf., is accountable. Detail: 1st Lieut. John McMartin, 2d Lieut. Harvey D. Reed and James O. Green, 25th Inf. (S. O. 91, Aug. 25, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., and 1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Adj., 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. C. O. Barrows, Asst. Surg., will meet at Whipple Depot at once, to inspect and report upon the quality of a quantity of hay presented by the contractor (S. O. 75, Aug. 22, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., and 1st Lieut. E. Z. Steever, Adj., 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf., will meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., Aug. 23, to report upon the circumstances attending the damaged condition of stores from Ash Fork to Whipple Depot, A. T. (S. O. 75, Aug. 22, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. D. M. Scott and 1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, R. Q. M. 3d Cav., will meet at Whipple Barracks, Aug. 27, to report upon the damaged condition of certain ordnance and ordnance stores, for which Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf., is responsible (S. O. 77, Aug. 25, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at Mill City, Nev., Sept. 1, and at such other points as may be designated, to inspect cavalry horses. Detail: Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; Capt. P. D. Vroom, 3d Cav.; Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., and Capt. C. F. Humphrey, A. Q. M. (S. O. 85, Aug. 25, Div. F.)

Extra Duty Pay.—The payment to post bakers of an additional fifteen cents per diem, to make the rates correspond with those now allowed to employees of the Quartermaster's Department, as published in G. O. No. 65, A. G. O., is deemed a proper charge against the post fund. (Letter A. G. O., Aug. 21, 1884.)

The San Antonio National Bank of San Antonio, Texas, has been discontinued as a U. S. depository, and the balances remaining on the books thereof to the credit of the several U. S. disbursing officers have been transferred to like credit with the U. S. assistant treasurer at New Orleans, La.

SURVEYING EXPEDITION IN TEXAS.

GENERAL Stanley has directed the organization of an expedition, to complete the primary triangulation and latitude determinations of the country west of the Rio Pecos, Texas, and to obtain general knowledge of that region. The expedition will return not later than December 10th, next.

Major W. B. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer officer will command; he goes to Fort Davis, Texas, to complete the organization.

The following officers and men will be his assistants: 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, 10th Inf., and Leighton Winley, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. F. Flynn, 8th Cav.

Private Albrecht Neet, Troop C, 8th Cav., goes as hospital steward, and from Fort Davis one non-commissioned officer and five privates of cavalry, fully mounted and equipped, and one non-commissioned officer and five privates of infantry. From Fort Clarke, six Seminole Negro-Indian scouts. (S. O. 109, D. Texas.)

Mrs. Southworth's "Self-Raised" is re-published by T. B. Peterson and Bros., Philadelphia, at a price bringing it within general reach.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Dakota.—General Terry has directed that on and after September 1, the grain ration during the current fiscal year will be, for horses, 10 lbs.; mules, 9 pounds; and ponies, 5 pounds.

The *Pioneer Press* of St. Paul says: "Yesterday afternoon a detachment of about thirty U. S. soldiers, whose officers were absent for a short time in the city, engaged in a general free fight. Officers Roleau and Clark undertook to quell the disturbance, when the belligerents clubbed together and undertook to "clean out" the officers. For a few minutes clubs and hats flew high, but the policemen carried the day, knocking the soldiers in every direction until they were willing to yield. As the soldiers were under orders the policemen were unable to make any arrests. The detachment arrived from the West on the Northern Pacific railway en route for some place in the South. Shortly after they had subsided, their officers arrived, and they left on their train for their destination."

Governor Crosby of Montana, telegraphed early in the week, to the Secretary of the Interior as follows: "Mr. Uichehart, my special agent, sent to investigate the condition of the Piegiens at the Blackfoot Agency, has just returned. These Indians have been slowly wasting away and dying for a year for want of food, and the present ration of two pounds of beef and three of flour is insufficient to sustain life. Agent Allen's instructions from Commissioner Price forbid a larger issue. The deaths average one daily out of a total of 2,000. Game has disappeared and only 10 acres of land are cultivated, and this small ration is the only means of subsistence. The appropriation is inadequate for the supply of the daily wants of the Piegiens for the fiscal year. I urge, in view of this desperate condition, the issuing of all rations until Congress meets in December. As Governor of Montana, and in the name of her people, I protest against keeping the Nation's wards within the limits of this Territory in such a pitiable and starving condition. Humanity and justice demand their immediate relief." The Secretary has since made arrangements for additional supplies to last until March 31 next.

Department of the East.—A Fort Barrancas correspondent writes: "The recovery of Ensign Capehart, U. S. N., lately down with yellow fever at Key West, and the absence of any signs of the disease spreading, render it unlikely that the troops will go into camp at Atlanta this season. It has been an anxious time for us all here and we are not out of the woods yet, but every day brings us nearer to the time when all danger from the dreaded scourge will be over. The health of the garrison is generally good."

The *First Call* for September contains late news from the artillery camp at Panquih White Sulphur Springs, Virginia: General R. B. Ayres is suffering from a severe attack of indigestion. During his illness the command falls upon Lieut.-Colonel L. L. Langdon. Lieut. L. V. Caziare has joined his battery. The soldiers' base ball nine of the 2d Artillery that defeated the Warrenton boys some days ago had never before the match took place that day, played on the grounds or practiced together as a nine, but won in a game that was finely contested on both sides. The funeral of Private John Bryan took place from the camp hospital with full military honor August 24, the regimental band playing a dirge, the religious services being read by Captain Wilson, commander of the company of the deceased. The remains were sent to Washington for interment. His death at the hands of so contemptible and cowardly a murderer as Hord has filled his soldier comrades with a just and righteous indignation, and the murderer would fare very badly should he ever fall in their hands. Up to our going to press the murderer has not been captured. Lieut. Willoughby Walke who had left the camp for a week's vacation has returned and resumed his duties with Battery I.

Department of California.—The Minister from Guatemala paid a recent visit to the Presidio of San Francisco and witnessed a review of the troops in his honor. He was afterwards the guest of General Pope at Black Point.

Division of the Missouri.—A roster of troops dated September 1, comes to hand this week. General Schofield now has in his command 7 regiments and two troops of cavalry, 4 light batteries of artillery, 19 regiments and a company of infantry and 31 Indian scouts.

Department of the Missouri.—The detachment of cavalry guarding Payne and his Oklahoma "boomers" broke camp at Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 30, and started to Fort Gibson, there to await further orders. A petition for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Payne and his men was presented to Judge Parker, of the United States Court, Aug. 30, by Payne's attorney. Payne in a recent interview gives the following account of his arrest:

I first went to Oklahoma five years ago, when informed by able lawyers that these lands were open to white settlement, and located a colony. Since then I have been removed seven or eight times by the military. I spent last winter at Washington City, and learned that the Cherokee outlet was open to settlement and that the title was not in the Cherokee Nation, but in the United States. I organized a colony of 500 and settled at Rock Falls, four miles south of Hunnewell, Kan. Gen. Hatch, Aug. 6, ordered us out. I told him not to bring his soldiers. We were willing to go to court to have the question settled. I asked him to lay the matter before the Secretary of War. He refused. The next morning six companies of the 9th Cavalry arrived, accompanied by Indian Agent Lull's clerk, a Cherokee Indian, arrested J. B. Cooper, editor of the *Oklahoma Chief*, in charge of the colonists, and others. Most of the men were absent at the time. The cattle-men and cowboys were against us and threatened to assassinate us. A cowboy tore down our flag to use for a saddle blanket, but Capt. Moore recovered it, and a little girl came to us with two flag wrapped around her and pistol in hand. We were taken to Gen. Hatch's camp, and Rock Falls was burned. We were allowed to get our clothing and furniture, but Mr. Cooper lost some valuable papers and his clothing. While at Gen. Hatch's camp I agreed to go to Fort Smith or any place designated, for trial, if released, and offered to put up \$50,000 security for keeping my word, but Gen. Hatch said his orders were to take me to Fort Smith, and he intended doing so. Deputy Marshal Williams served writs on us and wanted to take us to Wichita, Kan., for trial. Lieut. Gardner, who was in command, refused to turn us over or recognize civil authority. About sixty soldiers guarded us as far as the Cimarron River. The officers seemed to fear the cowboys would attempt to assassinate us. Half the soldiers returned and the rest are with us. We want to get our matter before the courts of the country, for we believe we have a right to locate homesteads on these lands and intend to keep on trying until the matter is properly adjudicated.

Counsel for Payne and the Oklahoma invaders, on Tuesday, filed a document addressed to the Attorney-General calling attention to an act of Congress approved January 6, 1883, which, it is claimed, has been overlooked or defied in the proceedings against Payne and his associates. This act provided for holding terms of the United States Court at Wichita, Kansas, and it is contended by counsel for Payne that the judicial authority of that court extends over the very territory which Payne invaded. The document recites that Payne and his associates were dragged by the military

800 miles over a rough country to a court of another jurisdiction, when under the law they should have been arraigned at Wichita.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1884.

(Continued from Journal of August 30, p. 82.)

Army Contest.—Commenced at Fort Leavenworth Oct. 1, under the conduct of Col. J. O. Kelton, A. A. G.

Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.—Preliminary practice commenced at Creedmoor Sept. 1, under the supervision of Captain H. G. Litchfield, 2d Artillery, and was continued during the week. The competition for places on the Division Team will take place next week, September 8, 9 and 10. The skirmishers' matches, sharpshooters' match, etc., will take place next week, and a team of 12, selected from members of the Army on duty at Creedmoor in connection with the rifle competitions, will be entered for the Hilton Trophy Match of the National Rifle Association, to represent the Division of the Atlantic.

Division of the Pacific.—The competitions take place Sept. 11, 12, and 13, at the Presidio of San Francisco, supervised by Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Artillery.

California.—The competitions closed Aug. 30. **Columbia.**—The competitions closed Aug. 23, the following being the team: Pvt. G. W. Elliott, Co. D, 2d Inf.; Corp. E. Bouton, Co. F, 2d Inf.; Sergt. H. O. Hard, Troop M, 2d Cav.; 2d Lt. F. F. Eastman, 14th Inf.; Sergt. Jas. Doyle, Co. C, 2d Inf.; Sergt. E. A. Hudson, Co. H, 14th Inf.; Sergt. E. Leonard, Co. E, 14th Inf.; Capt. A. S. Daggett, 3d Inf.; Pvt. Frank Gray, Co. L, 2d Inf.; Sergt. J. Weston, Troop L, 2d Cav.; 1st Sergt. Henderson Lloyd, Co. E, 2d Inf., and 2d Lt. H. T. Allen, 2d Cav. 1st Sergt. Wm. Land, Troop E, 2d Cav. and Pvt. E. S. Bennett, Co. A, 14th Inf., alternates. The Department Medal was presented by Gen. Miles to Pvt. Elliott, Aug. 23, in the presence of the garrison of Vancouver Barracks. 1st Sergt. Land, of Troop E, 2d Cav., was the winner of the Department Skirmish Medal. The team with Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Inf., as captain, left Aug. 24 for the Presidio of San Francisco to engage in the Div. Pacific competitions, commencing Sept. 11.

Arizona.—The competitions closed Aug. 23. The Department team is as follows: Sergt. Maj. George Seymour, 4th Cav., with a per cent. for the best two days of 84.76; Sergt. James Boggs, B, 1st Inf., 83.33; 1st Lt. Louis P. Brant, F, 1st Inf., 81.43; Pvt. Arthur E. Randall, C, 3d Cav., 81.43; Pvt. Webster L. Hatcher, C, 1st Inf., 80.95; 1st Sergt. Wm. Bowman, F, 1st Inf., 80.48; Pvt. John V. Lovejoy, G, 1st Inf., 79.52; Pvt. Garvin C. Taliaferro, C, 3d Cav., 79.05; 1st Sergt. Geo. J. Juhnke, E, 1st Inf., 77.82; Pvt. Patrick Dougherty, E, 3d Cav., 77.14; Sergt. Joseph C. Byrd, M, 3d Cav., 77.14, and 1st Sergt. Patrick Maloney, H, 3d Cav., 77.14. Alternates—2d Lt. Geo. H. Morgan, C, 3d Cav., 77.14, and Sergt. Chas. A. Merohant, A, 3d Cav., 75.24. Sergt. Maj. Seymour, 4th Cav., therefore, was the winner of the Department Medal. Pvt. John V. Lovejoy, Co. G, 1st Inf., was the winner of the Individual Skirmish Match Medal. The medals were presented with due ceremony at the evening parade at Whipple Barracks Aug. 24, and then the team left for the Presidio of San Francisco.

Division of the Missouri.—Commenced at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 5, supervised by Major R. F. Bates, 20th Infantry. The Missouri, Dakota, Platte and Texas teams were present.

The Kansas City Times has presented a gold medal and other prizes to be shot for by the Department teams now assembled at Fort Leavenworth in a specifically arranged contest, and Major J. C. Bates, 20th Infantry, in accepting the offer in behalf of the teams, says that the prizes will be awarded in order to the three highest scorers in the preliminary practice.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The cadets broke camp Aug. 29, and began their academic studies Sept. 1. The officer instructors whose terms have expired are getting ready to leave, and the new detail has reported.

All of the "Sepe" that will report this year have put in an appearance, and are now undergoing the rigorous preliminary military movements to which they are subjected at the hands of those who have earned the right to wear gray brass-buttoned coats.

Out of about 60 appointees 47 have arrived. Two of the 47 are colored boys from South Carolina. One is principal, and the other alternate.

The last of the cadet summer hops, which is always the largest and grandest affair of the kind, was held at Cadet Mess Hall, Thursday evening, Aug. 28th. Cadets Ramsey and Little were the managers, and led the German, in which one hundred couples participated. Mrs. Professor Michie, Mrs. Harry Hasbrouck, Mrs. F. P. Wright of Albany, and Mrs. J. M. Carson of Washington, dealt out the favors. The officers and professors of the Academy and some of the recent graduates were present. Some of the ladies were: Mrs. Wesley Merritt, wife of the Superintendent; Miss Porter, daughter of Admiral Porter; Mrs. Wallack, of New York; Mrs. and Miss Townsend, of New York; Mrs. Gen. Paul and daughter, of Washington; Mrs. Gill, of New York; Mrs. and Miss Murphy, of Cincinnati, who were with Capt. J. P. Drouillard, of Nashville; Miss Bayard, niece of Senator Bayard; Miss Bollinger, of South Carolina; the Misses Lamar, of Savannah; Miss Irwin, of Chicago; Miss Duncan, of Washington, and Miss Bonesteel, of New York.

Julius Mitchell and his alternate, Samuel Andrews, the colored appointees from South Carolina, returned to Charleston on Wednesday, having failed to pass the preliminary examinations.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

The regular course of instruction in the different departments of the Artillery School commenced Sept. 1. A visitor in the neighborhood of the class room, this beautiful breezy morning, might hear recitations inside, and outside may see half a dozen officers busily engaged at engineering.

Officer-students attend at drill call (4.15 P. M.) for instruction in cordage (knotting and splicing ropes) under Capt. C. Morris, 5th Artillery, and Lieut. Bostick, U. S. Navy. Major J. H. Calaf takes charge of the Field Battery, and all available enlisted men, except Battery K, engage at target practice until Sept. 15.

The number of men at this post already qualified as sharpshooters are twenty. A man from each of the batteries has been selected for and sent to Creedmoor. Sergt. Long, G; Sergt. Meilen, A; Corp. Blaidell, K; Capt. Langley, Q; and Pvt. Kaiser, L.

Gen. Tidball is on fifteen days' leave; he is spending his time in Ohio, and accompanied by his wife and family. Col. Livingston commands the post until his return.

The numerous old friends of Lieut. H. B. Osgood will hail his return here on Sept. 1. He is one of our best lawn tennis players, and a promoter of every rational amusement.

Secretary at War Lincoln remains still at the Hygeia Hotel. His mother-in-law is very low in health. She is attended by Dr. Bliss, who cannot boast of the best health himself. The doctor has to be occasionally wheeled about in an easy chair from an affection in his left leg. He expects to be all right in a few days. Mostly all invalids regain their health in this fine climate.

It is hoped that Lieut. Hunt, of the Greeley Expedition, will soon recover his voice. He is stopping here with Mrs. De Rusey, under whose hospitable roof such numbers of Army officers and their ladies have passed so many happy days.

Gen. Tidball will be president of the Board to sit here on Sept. 15 for the examination of citizen candidates for the grade of lieutenant in the Army. B. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LETTER FROM THE UNCOMPAGHRE.

AUGUST 30, 1884.

GENERAL C. C. Angur, U. S. A., has been on an official visit to some of the posts in his Department, accompanied by his Aide, Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Mrs. and Miss Angur, and his son Murray. They visited Fort Lewis, the Cantonment on the Uncompaghere and Fort Lyon. The troops are very much crowded at Lyon, and the General expressed it as his opinion that he would send one of the companies of the 20th Infantry, now there, to the Cantonment on the Uncompaghere, as soon as quarters could be repaired for officers for another company.

BAND OF THE NINTH INFANTRY.

The Band of the 9th U. S. Infantry, under the leadership of Mr. Frank Wilson, formerly of Jullien's Band, London, gave a concert at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., August 23, when the following classical programme was rendered:

Overture—"Italiana on Alger," Rossini; Cornet Solo—"Whispering Angels," Godfrey, by Prof. Zimp; Double Bass Solo—"The Carnival of Venice," Paganini, by Prof. Carlo Budinski; Clarinet Duo—"From 'Jesandis,'" L. Spohr, by Prof. J. Von Ter Horst, alone, on his "double barrelled" Clarinet—the only instrument of the kind in America; Violin Solo—"The Wanderer's Dream," Ole Bull, by Sig. B. DeRose, late of King William's Orchestra, Berlin; Trombone Solo—"Fifth Air Suisse," with variations, Bressant, by Herr Sandi, Solo Trombonist; Overture—"Zampa," Herold; Euphonium Solo—"The Sentinel Am I," M. Watson, by Prof. Z. Miller, late Solo Euphonium, Palace Band, Prussia; Duo—"Fute and Piccolo"—"The Pole and His Child," Popp, by Prof. Wilson, on his two-in-one fute; Trumpet Solo—"The Tired Soldier," Cimarosa, by Prof. J. Sunberg; Horn Solo—"Spring's Approach," Bach, by Prof. Jas. Adkins, on his double-bell horn; Drum Solo—"The celebrated 'Drum Polka,' Jullien, by the 'Lightning Drummer,' Prof. Greiger, who manipulates sixteen drums, bass drum, gong, and triangles by electricity.

It is understood that the 9th Infantry Band will shortly apply to be permitted to proceed to England to give thirty concerts in the large cities.

THE ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The Society of the Army of West Virginia held its eighth annual reunion at Cumberland, Md., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and was attended with general enthusiasm and good feeling. Among those present were ex-President Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, General George Crook, President of the Society, General Saxton, General Emory, ex-Governor Pierpont of West Virginia, General W. H. Powell and Hon. Lloyd Lowndes. At the afternoon session on Tuesday about 4,000 persons were present. Mayor Webb, of Cumberland, welcomed the Society and General Crook responded, saying in the course of his remarks: "Let it be our effort to smooth out the wrinkled surface of the battle-field and replace the trench by the furrow, the cannon rut by the cowpath. We cannot respect the principles of our late foemen, but we can speak in terms of the highest respect of the tenacity and courage with which they upheld those principles."

In regard to the Indians, General Crook said: "Our object is not to destroy but to build up; to teach our weaker brother the dignity of labor and the wisdom of law and order; to instruct his children in the rudiments of our knowledge, and prepare the race for the dignity of citizenship, and rescue it from the thralldom of vice and vagabondage."

Colonel G. W. F. Vernon delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the soldiers of Maryland. At the night session the wigwag was again crowded. The services were opened with "Marching Through Georgia." Captain E. E. Ewing, of Ohio, then read the annual poem, an original production. Ex-President Hayes, who was received with cheers, said that many soldiers began service in the State of West Virginia, and then went elsewhere. While they began the instructions in West Virginia the benefit accrued to the Armies of the Cumberland and of Tennessee. No great decisive battles were fought in the limits of West Virginia, yet it was a good school to make good officers. Generals McClellan, Rosecrans and others began their war education in the Army of West Virginia. He then spoke in warm terms of the President of the society, General Crook.

At the Queen City Hotel on Tuesday Capt. W. E. Griffith presented General Crook with a gavel made of oak out from a post near the entrance to the tunnel in the cellar of Libby prison.

It has been decided to hold the next annual reunion at Portsmouth, Ohio, August 25, 26 and 27, 1885.

CAPT. MCCLINTOCK'S FATE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The Evening Post publishes an interview with John D. Caldwell, an old and respected citizen, in which it is stated, and it is believed for the first time publicly, that Capt. McClintock, of the Sir John Franklin Arctic expedition, was shot and his body eaten by his starving companions. Mr. Caldwell's story is that soon after the return of Capt. Hall from his expedition for the rescue of Sir John Franklin and his men, Lady Franklin came to Cincinnati to learn from Capt. Hall by a personal interview what he had ascertained in regard to her husband. She was accompanied by a Miss Sophia Oracraft, who was engaged to Capt. McClintock, and was to have been married to him on his return from the Franklin expedition. The two ladies pressed Capt. Hall for information or speculation regarding their absent loved ones, who by that time were generally believed to be dead.

After a second interview with the ladies Capt. Hall took dinner with Mr. Caldwell and family. In speaking of Miss Oracraft's earnest inquiries for mementoes of her lost lover, Capt. Hall said: "I could not tell her of Capt. McClintock's horrible fate." A little later, when speaking to Mr. Caldwell alone, he rehearsed what he had learned from an Esquimaux who was with the Franklin party. Suppressing his voice almost to a whisper, he said: "Capt. McClintock was shot and eaten by the others for food. They had

reached the point of starvation where it became a question whether all should perish or one should die that the others might live. The agreement was unanimous that lots should be drawn to see who should die first, and the fatal lot fell to Capt. McClintock. He yielded with composure to his fate. He was shot, and his body became food for the others."

Whether the shooting of others followed by lot Mr. Caldwell says Capt. Hall did not state. He was requested to keep what had been related to him an entire secret, which he has done until to-day.

The stories of cannibalism on the part of the survivors of the Greeley expedition recalled Capt. Hall's story forcibly to Mr. Caldwell's mind, and at this date he considers it no breach of faith to relate what he heard.

PRIVATE C. B. HENRY, ALIAS BUCK.

A CORRESPONDENT, "Seventh Cavalry," gives to the Pioneer Press the following resumé of the military history of the late Private Chas. B. Henry, of the Greeley expedition:

He joined Troop G, 7th Cavalry, in 1876, under his proper name—Charles Buck. In the fall of 1877 the regiment camped at Fort Buford for a while, after its return from the Nez Percé campaign, during which time Buck employed his spare time in forging checks for a considerable amount on the post traders Leighton and Jordan. For some unaccountable reason he was not punished for this offence. Being emboldened by having escaped punishment for his offence at Buford, he again engaged in the same business; while the Seventh Cavalry was camped at Camp Sturgis, where Fort Meade now stands, during the summer of 1878. He operated this time on the field traders, Fanohelm and Roberts, and was again detected, tried by court martial, convicted and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service, with a forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor, under charge of a guard, for one year. He served his sentence, I believe, at Fort Meade, Dak. He again enlisted, under the name of Chas. B. Henry, and was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry, from which he was detailed for the Arctic expedition, where his conduct was in keeping with his former acts. He was a plausible rascal, ready of speech, and could easily impose himself upon unsuspecting persons. Before starting on the expedition he sent to his friends in the Seventh Cavalry the following card:

"Charles R. Henry, Special Correspondent Chicago Times—Lady Franklin Bay Expedition."

The world has lost but little by his death, and a knowledge of the man's character will render the justifiable act of taking his life more clear to the minds of the doubting.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BASE BALL AT FORT ELLIOTT, TEXAS.

As we are isolated from the world, it may be supposed that we do nothing but lay on our backs and read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Not so; there are base ball clubs here—the Nonpareil (Co. E, 20th Infantry,) and Excelsior (F, 21st Infantry), either club too good for the Citizen nine of McBeetle. Saturday, August 23, the two clubs came together for the first time, and played a game that would do credit to any club, with the following result:

Nonpareil	6
Excelsior	4

McKenna's delivery was not at all effective. At the beginning of the fourth inning Nonpareils resumed their slugging; Murray went to left field and Irving came in. He stopped the run getting, and also sent the Nonpareils out in one, two three order. On the Nonpareil side Bastin and Hopper excelled, playing without an error.

THE GREELEY PARTY.

SERGEANTS LONG, Brainerd and Maurice Connell, survivors of the Greeley party, were in Cleveland this week and appeared in public at a place of amusement. They were shown the Associated Press story, stating that the diaries of the members of the party revealed a more serious condition of affairs than the survivors will admit, and that there were disputes which led to a division in the party, one branch being led by Sergt. Long and one by Brainerd. Both Long and Brainerd denied the story. They said there were petty disputes, but no serious quarrels among them. As to the stealing of rations, they admitted that this was, to some extent, carried on, but they refused to say by whom or to implicate Dr. Pavy. When asked about the cannibal story all three of them stated positively that they knew nothing of it. They appear to be in perfect health, but are quite weak. Sergt. Brainerd expresses himself as anxious to join any new expedition to the Arctic region that may be fitted out.

The story referred to is as follows. It was sent to the Associated Press from Washington Sept. 2: "All the diaries kept by the members of the Greeley Expedition are in the custody of Lieut. Ray, and no other Army officer is supposed to have read them. Something of their contents has, however, been learned by various officers, and it is asserted that when the whole is revealed by a Congressional investigation the expedition will be proved to have been unfortunate in more than one sense of the term. Army officers who claim to know say that almost from the start the Greeley Expedition was marked by lack of discipline, serious errors of judgment, and bickerings and contentions that ought to have been avoided. While nothing is said against Lieut. Greeley personally, criticisms of his ability as a commander are heard more and more frequently. The diaries, say these military critics, show that Greeley was unable to control his men; that quarrels were frequent between the commander and his officers and men, and that as a result the party became split into two factions, each of which looked out for itself. Lieut. Greeley was the nominal head of one party, but his real head was Sergt. Brainerd, who watched over Greeley when the latter became too weak, physically and mentally, to command. At the head of the other faction was Lieut. Lockwood. It is believed here that the diaries show that Lieut. Greeley was mistaken in reporting in effect that Private Henry was the only one accused of stealing rations, while the fact is that others engaged in the same sort of thieving. The diaries also, it is asserted, accuse Surgeon Pavy of having secured more than his rightful allowance of food, and that Dr. Pavy's body was not found by the rescuing party, because there was nothing left of it to be found. With all these things openly talked about in military and naval circles, it is not surprising that the opinion is growing that Lieut. Greeley was a better student of science than a commanding officer, and less is heard about his being promoted as a reward of his service."

An American flag has been hung from the top of the derick framework on the Washington monument, 570 feet high. This is the highest artificial structure in the world. The monument, when completed, will be only 550 feet high.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Acting Rear Adm. S. B. Luce.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Released from quarantine at Portsmouth, N. H., and went up the yard Aug. 30.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. Wilcox. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, At Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. a. n. a. s.) En route to the U. S. At Rio de Janeiro July 21. Will not be able to leave for New York before September.

NIPISO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Rio de Janeiro at last accounts.

European Station—Rear Admiral Earl English (ordered).

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. a. e. s.) Capt. Edward E. Potter. Arrived at Southampton, England, Aug. 3. Will remain at Southampton and Cowes until the arrival of the new commander-in-chief.

The Hampshire Telegraph, of August 7th, gives the account which follows of the accident reported in the JOURNAL of August 9: "The American frigate *Lancaster* on entering the Solent channel on Saturday evening was driven by the set of the currents on to the Shingles Bank, where she bumped heavily owing to a southerly swell which was prevailing at the time. The coastguard at Yarmouth, I. W., telegraphed the news to Mr. Kemp, the newly-appointed Lloyd's Deputy Agent, who promptly telegraphed to the authorities at Portsmouth Dockyard that a tug be sent to her assistance. The *Grinder* was instantly despatched, and succeeded in towing her off, when she proceeded to Southampton. Had she remained there a few hours longer she must have become a total wreck." Lieut. H. N. Manning, the navigator of the *Lancaster*, has a high reputation as a navigating officer, but the occasion seems to have been one to justify taking a pilot, as the English men of war do on entering the Solent channel.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Arrived at Southampton July 29.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Reported by cable at Gibraltar, Spain, Aug. 23, from there was to cruise to the westward, arriving at Lisbon not later than Sept. 20—then go to the coast of Africa.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Uphur.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Mare Island, Cal. It is reported that she needs a new deck and boilers and other repairs. A survey has been ordered on her to determine her actual condition, and report the cost of repairing her. Under the law no repairs can be put on a vessel where they will exceed 20 per cent. of the cost of a new vessel of the same description.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. Left Panama, Aug. 20, for Payta.

INOQUIA, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, via San Francisco, until Nov. 14. After that date, address as before, Panama, U. S. of C.

Left Callao, July 22, on a cruise as far as Australia. Will touch at the Marquesa Society Navigators and Fiji Islands. From Melbourne she will go to Auckland, N. Z., and thence to the coast of Chili, visiting Valdivia and Lota, also Tachano, and arriving at Valparaiso about Feb. 14.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, (f. a. p. a.) Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Address, Mail, to care American Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Payta, Peru, Aug. 15. Left Callao, July 30, and arrived at Payta Aug. 3. No men-of-war in port. Mr. Phelps, U. S. Minister to Peru, the Chinese Embassy, and Mr. Elmore, the Peruvian Minister, passed through Payta, Aug. 6, on steamer *Serenus*. Accompanied by his personal staff, Rear Adm. Uphur made official calls on them, which were returned by Mr. Phelps and Mr. Elmore. The revolution in the province had been suppressed without bloodshed, and the authority of General Ocaña established. The Collector of Customs, Col. Manuel Frías, and his assistant, Jeonir Savias, sought asylum on the *Lackawanna*, which was given as they had fear for their lives. They were to go south on the mail steamer of Aug. 15. The *Lackawanna* would remain at Payta until the *Hartford* arrived. Rear Adm. Uphur would transfer his flag to the latter, and proceed to Callao. *Lackawanna* to be left at Payta. Paymaster Woodhull of the *Lackawanna*, having been relieved by Paymaster W. J. Thomson, expected to leave Payta by August for New York. Lieuts. Kingsley and Fishbohn, Boatwain Hesley and Sailmaker Josh. Wilson were to return at the same time.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Henry L. Johnson. Left Mare Island, Cal., July 19, for Callao, Peru, to relieve the storeship *Onward*.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickens. Storeship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Was en route to Sitka, Alaska at last accounts—and has probably arrived some time since.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Callao, Peru, July 9. At Payta, Peru, Aug. 15. Arrived Aug. 10 from Callao. After coaling would go for a cruise to the Galapagos Islands, and thence along the coast of Ecuador, with orders to return to Payta about Sept. 10.

SHEMADOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, Peru, Aug. 15. To remain for the present, and probably ordered to Payta later on. Mail, address care American Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALBERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Nagasaki July 4.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Left Shanghai, July 27, for Foo Choo.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next. At Hong Kong, China, Aug. 4, to await abatement of monsoon in September. Will touch at Mozambique on her way home.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Shanghai, China, at last accounts.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. At Foo Choo, July 29.

OSWEGO, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. A cablegram from Commander McGlenney, received by the Secretary of the Navy, Sept. 1, reports the arrival of the vessel at Hong Kong. All well.

PAROS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Giddens. At Canton, China, July 2.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. a. s. a.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Sailed from Yokohama, July 29, for Foo Choo, China.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Philip C. Johnson.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Arrived at Bar Harbor, Me. Sept. 3.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. At Glen Cove, L. I., at last accounts.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Arrived at New London Aug. 30.

On Special Service.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Commander Wm. S. Dana. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 4.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. William H. Reeder in command. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 4.

MOHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Left Erie, Aug. 25, for Buffalo, where she would be docked and have her bottom painted. She returned to Erie on the 30th of August.

NANTUCKET, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Oh McGregor. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 1.

NINA, tug, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander R. D. Hitchcock, commanding. At Edgartown, Sept. 3. Would bury body of Wm. O'Donnell on the 4th.

Lieut. Commander Merry visited in her the wreck of the *Tallapoosa* on Aug. 29th, and reported to the Navy Dept. as follows: "Divers report an aperture at deck eighteen feet long and fourteen feet deep, and eight feet towards amidships. Expert says cannot be pumped, but must be raised by pontoons. Rough estimate thirty to fifty thousand dollars. Top off saloon. House gone about mainmast. All the rest in tact." The Secretary of the Navy is giving his personal attention to the matter of raising the wreck.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 4.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At the Navy-yard, New York.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 21. Orders have been given to prepare her for continuing the survey on the Mexican and Central American coast.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Was at Glen Cove, L. I., Aug. 25. Was to leave soon on her inshore cruise, which continue till October next.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarteney. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The iron-clads *Ajaz*, *Catalis*, *Leila*, *Mahopar*, *Man'atlan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mallan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

"Sitting up with the corpse" is the description given to the duty of the U. S. tug *Nina*, which is guarding the wreck of the *Tallapoosa*.

The *Constellation* and *Dale*, practice ships of the Naval Academy, were put out of commission Sept. 1, 1884, at Annapolis, Md.

The U. S. S. *Richmond*, which lately arrived at New York City, from the Asiatic station, has been ordered to the Brooklyn Navy yard to be put out of commission. The Board of Inspectors, of which Commo. DeKraft is president, has made a survey of the *Richmond*, in accordance with the Act of August 5, 1883, and report that she is "fit for further service." The usual investigation was also made as to the condition of the vessel in her several departments and her efficiency as a fighting ship.

The war vessel *New York*, now on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy yard, was put in frame in 1865, of live oak, is a fine model, 515 feet in the mean wave line, 354 feet over all, and 47 feet extreme breadth of beam. Her displacement will be 4527 tons. Her boiler and machinery are in the course of construction at the Washington yard, and it is proposed to complete the vessel, in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Construction and Repairs and the Board of Inspection. She is reported to be a 14 knot vessel.

The Portsmouth Royal Dockyard Regatta was held at Southsea Beach, England, a few days ago. For an 'all-comers' race fourteen boats started. Thirteen of these were manned either by men-of-war's men or dockyard laborers. The prize was won by a boat of an American man-of-war which was lying in Southampton water. The only boat that could come near the *Uncle Sam* was one manned by 'shovelers.' The fact that at the headquarters of the British Navy a Yankee ship strayed into the neighborhood and one of her boats beat thirteen others, representatives of British

skill and prowess, rather disgusts the Britishers, who ask "Does Britannia rule the waves?"

Capt. Loring of the *Resolute*, has received the appended letter, acknowledging his services on the occasion of the recent collision between the *Stamford* and *Twilight*:

QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.,
BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 27, 1884.

Capt. George Loring: Having received information of your humane and successful efforts on the 19th inst., in rescuing from a perilous position about two hundred of the passengers on board the harbor steamer *Stamford*, which had, in the dense fog prevailing at the time, received very serious and dangerous injuries as the result of a collision with another vessel in Boston harbor I desire to express to you not only my approval, but also my decided commendation of your action on that occasion. Opportunities to display the wise and calm judgment and prompt action which you showed in this instance are, unfortunately rare within the limits of your field of duty, but I have confidence that, whenever they do present themselves, you will always be found equal to the emergency. Thanking you very heartily for your efforts in the cause of humanity on this occasion, I am very truly yours,

Major and Paymaster, U. S. A.

The report which has been in circulation that the United States training ship *Jamestown* was on the rocks at Hog Island, Isles of Shoals, during Thursday night last, is pronounced false by one of the officers of the ship.

A BOARD consisting of Pay Insp. Cosby, Paym'r Furey and P. A. Paymaster H. R. Smith, will meet at the Navy Department in a few days to prepare a revised provision allowance table.

The report of the Naval Rations Board is one of the many matters awaiting the return of Secretary Chandler. No action has been taken upon it since it was submitted.

The statement that Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Jr. and the New York Club are to provide the means for Chief Engineer Melville's proposed Arctic Expedition is we observe denied.

PRIVATE John C. Murray, of the Marine Corps, while on sentry duty at the Boston Navy Yard, Sept. 2, fired his musket at a river pirate, and the shot killed a Mrs. Butler, in her house about a mile away across the channel. The sentry was acting under orders, so it is likely that he will be held blameless.

The body of James H. Lewis, 3d class apprentice, who was drowned from the Training Ship *Jamestown*, Aug. 23d, was found by the police authorities of Boston, and was buried on the 27th, with military honors, in the Naval cemetery attached to the hospital at Chelsea.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

SEPT. 4.—Lieutenant Edward B. Underwood, to the Hydrographic Office Sept. 15.

SEPT. 5.—Captain C. C. Carpenter, to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant James W. Carlin, as executive of the receiving ship Independence.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Otis C. Tiffany, to the Nina.

Lieutenants Uriel Sebree and Charles T. Hutchins, to the Naval Academy Sept. 25.

Ensign Charles S. McClain, to the Naval Academy September 30.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 30.—Captain Joseph S. Skerrett, from the command of the *Richmond* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commanders Charles O'Neil and E. S. Houston, Lieutenants J. J. Hunter, F. H. Delano, H. H. Barrell, T. E. D. W. Veeder and V. L. Cottman, Surgeon A. S. Oberly, Passed Assistant Surgeon B. F. Rogers, Chief Engineer Philip Inch, Passed Assistant Engineer W. W. Heaton and R. R. Leitch, Assistant Engineer A. M. Hunt, Chaplain George A. Crawford, Boatwain Wm. Manning, Gunner George Fosse, Sailmaker John S. Franklin and Mate A. F. Callender, from the *Richmond* and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, from the *Richmond*, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. M. Rixey, from special duty at Washington on Sept. 3 and ordered to the *Lancaster*, per steamer Sept. 10.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson has reported his return home from the Palos, Asiatic station, having been detached on July 29, and has been placed on sick leave.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Bates, from the *Vandalia* and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 2.—Lieutenant E. H. Taunt, from the *Thetis* on Sept. 10 and placed on waiting orders.

Naval Cadet W. H. Lawrence has reported his return home, having left the *Hartford* on Aug. 15, condemned by Medical Survey, and recommended for treatment at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and at his request has been granted permission to go to his home.

SEPT. 4.—Ensign A. W. Dodd, from the *Ranger* and ordered to return home and report arrival.

REVOKED.

The leave of Chief Engineer Wm. S. Stamm, and he has been ordered to special duty at Wilmington, Delaware, to report Sept. 5.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

Pay Inspector H. M. Denniston, U. S. N., will relieve Pay Director Fulton at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., on Oct. 16 instead of Oct. 1.

RESIGNED.

Passed Assistant Engineer Sidney L. Smith, from August 29, 1884.

MARINE CORPS.

1st Lieutenant Jesup Nicholson is detached from the Marine Barracks at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

2d Lieutenant H. K. Gilman is detached from the Adams, when the Marine Guard has been transferred to the Barracks at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered to proceed to Washington and report to the Col. commandant of the corps for such duty as may be assigned him.

2d Lieutenant Carroll Mercer is detached from the *Richmond*, when the guard under his command are transferred to the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and granted two months leave with permission to apply for an extension.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Sept. 3, 1884:

Thomas Carter, beneficiary, Aug. 31, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

James Alexander Parker, landsman, Aug. 24, U. S. S. *Minnesota*, New York.

LOSS OF THE TALLAPOOSA.

The Secretary of the Navy has contracted with Merritt and Co. to raise the Tallapoosa and deliver her at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for \$35,000. Lieutenant Commander Hitchcock telegraphed Secretary of the Navy from Wood's Hall, September 3, as follows: Telegram just received announcing finding of body of Wm. O'Donnell at Edgartown. Have wired to prepare it for burial, and will go at once in Nina to attend to it.

Lieutenant Commander Merry advised the Department, August 30, of the recovery of the body of George Foster, landman, and that it would be buried the following day. The headless body of Dr. Black, the surgeon of the Tallapoosa, was found floating in Muskeget Channel Tuesday afternoon. He has a sister, Mrs. David G. Dickson, living at Sackville, N. B., and his body will be forwarded to that place for burial.

The Naval Court of Inquiry to examine into the circumstances attending the sinking of the Tallapoosa, on the night of August 21, was opened Tuesday afternoon at the Boston Navy-yard. The court was constituted as follows: Captain D. B. Harmony, president; Lieutenant S. C. Lemley, Judge Advocate; Captain Robert F. Bradford and Captain F. M. Bunce. The first witness was Captain F. K. Reed, of the schooner Lowell. He testified that he had been a mariner since 1856; he was master of the schooner James S. Lowell when she collided with and sunk the Tallapoosa; at that time the wind was fresh from the southeast or a little abate the starboard beam; the Lowell was making about nine knots; he was steering southeast by east, half east, when he first saw the Tallapoosa; had a red light on the port and a green light on the starboard side of his vessel; the lights were first class; the lookout sang out, "Light ho," and reported a red and white light half a point on the port bow; ordered the man at the wheel to keep her straight; the collision occurred ten or fifteen minutes after the steamer's lights were reported; there was no change in the course of the schooner after the steamer's lights were reported until he saw that a collision was inevitable; then the green light was reported and he ordered the helm hard down, but by the time the words were out of his mouth the vessels struck.

After the collision he supposed his vessel was going to sink, and, rushing into the cabin, got his family and put them into a boat and ordered two men into the boat to take care of them, and had the boat lowered away; then he went forward to examine the damage; ordered men to sound the pumps and found that he could keep his vessel free; he then sent a boat to pick up some of the Tallapoosa's crew who were in the water.

In answer to a question, Captain Reed stated that he had no certificate or license as a master; he thought that the schooner's lights could have been seen at a distance of one and a half or two miles; when the steamer's white and red lights were first seen they were about half a point on the schooner's port bow; he had no idea of a collision when he gave the order to "keep her straight;" the steamer must have put her helm to starboard to have caused the collision.

The officers and crew of the schooner corroborated Captain Reed's testimony concerning the condition of the schooner's lights. All of the witnesses were subjected to a test for color blindness, which they successfully passed.

T. J. Winsor, general manager of the Boston Towboat Co., on Monday, placed the steamer Confidence at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of visiting the wreck of the Tallapoosa. The Secretary, with Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, commanding the Fish Commission steamer Albatross; Lieut. Commander Hitchcock, commanding the United States despatch boat Nina; Lieut. Wm. M. Wood, commanding the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk; Lieut. Richard Wainwright, of the United States steamer Tennessee, and other officers embarked on the Confidence at 1 P. M., and immediately proceeded to the wreck. Three divers were employed, and the party witnessed the operations of diving. One brass gun, several marine glasses and a mess chest were recovered and taken on board the Confidence. The day was fine. The party returned to Wood's Hall at 4 o'clock.

The wreck of the Tallapoosa was examined by three divers, who made a thorough examination of the damage. The break in the hull is eighteen feet long, and on top cut into the deck seven and a half feet. The cut extends downward some eighteen or twenty feet to the sand, in which the steamer is becoming embedded. The top of the upper works, abaft of the main deck, is gone; hatchways, coverings and awnings are also gone. The entrances to the saloons are all blocked up with floating debris. The heel of the foremast is gone entirely. Careful search was made for bodies, but none were found.

A tomat belonging to the steamer drifted nine miles on a chest, and was picked up alive at the Cross Rip lightship. Of this the Boston Transcript says: "The value of the traditions of the service, which embalm its past heroism and inspire emulation, was never more conspicuous than in the professional conduct of the Tallapoosa's tomat. Instead of ignominiously going to the bottom, like an ordinary cat, this sagacious animal, whose coolness during the disaster, was not entirely due to his unexpected immersion, manned a chest, and, after a cruise of nine miles south southeast by two points north of west, boarded a lightship, whose crew apparently were warned of his coming by the 'music which crept by them on the waters.' Whether this sagacious officer of the Tallapoosa has notified the Secretary of the Navy that he is on board the Pollock's Reef lightship, and has the 'honor to await further orders,' we are not informed, but it is safe to say that if he found any of his kind on board the latter vessel he maintained the dignity of the Navy to the extent of impressing upon them a realizing sense that, however important they may be in their sphere, they are, as regards him, only merchant service cats after all."

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

The following promotions and appointments of cadet officers and cadet petty officers of the 1st Class for the ensuing year have been announced:

Cadet Lieut. Commander—D. W. Taylor. Cadet Lieuts.—W. McKay, W. W. Joyner, E. A. Biapham, W. R. Gilmer. Cadet Masters—J. G. Tawressey, T. C. Fenton, G. R. Slocum, R. L. Russell. Cadet Ensigns—J. P. McGuinness, J. H. Kittrell, A. O. Dieffenbach, W. G. Miller, J. E. Shindell. Cadet Petty Officers of 1st Class—A. Rust, B. Wright, V. O. Chase, G. W. Kline, A. Thompson, C. M. Stanworth, J. Strauss, T. B. Blade, G. R. Evans, C. M. McCormick, E. W. Eberle, B. E. Coontz.

The Constellation and the Dale went out on commission on Sept. 1, and the 2d Class of Cadets have received leave of absence until Sept. 30.

The result of the first day's examination of candidates for admission into the Academy as cadets was announced on Wednesday. Forty applicants were deficient in English studies, and will be re-examined, among them Cadets Akerman, Coe, Hoyt, Lange, O'Hara, Pyburn and Vincent of New York. The sons of Manton Marble, of New York; of Secretary Chandler, and of Capt. Selfridge were successful.

at the first examination. Mr. Marble was formerly editor of the N. Y. World. The President has appointed Geo. E. Perkins, son of ex-Gov. Perkins, of Cal., a cadet at large, thus completing the list. The appointments by the President this year are Henry C. Rogers, John J. Crittenden Marriott, Robt. C. Hull, Henry W. Carpenter, Theodore P. Kane, Henry Taylor, Jr., Hutchison Scott, Geo. S. Selfridge, Geo. E. Perkins and John G. Tilton. H. Leigh Ames, of the 3d California District, declines his appointment.

Surgeon Geo. H. Cooke has reported at the Naval Academy as a member of the Board to examine physically candidates for admission as naval cadets. Lieut. W. J. Barnette, J. W. Danenhower and C. B. Miles reported for duty, and also Paymaster F. H. Arms as relief of Paymaster R. W. Allen, detached.

NAVAL EXERCISES AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4, 1884.

On Friday, Aug. 29, the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron and the Monitors Passaic, Nantuxet, and the Alarm, were early under way, and proceeded outside, when they were joined by President Arthur and Secretary Chandler shortly after 11 o'clock. The Monitors and the Alarm soon headed for port, and were passed by the Secretary in the Albatross on his way out.

The squadron was sighted at about 12 o'clock, under steam, between Point Judith and Narragansett Pier. The Tennessee led, the Yantic, Swatara, Alliance and Vandallia following in the order named.

The vessels were reviewed by the Secretary in column. Target practice was now ordered, the flagship leading with her guns. The Yantic, Swatara, Alliance and Vandallia fired at their respective targets in the order named. While the small targets were not injured, the firing was considered creditable. The best aim was taken by the gunners of the Alliance, while the shots from the flagship went over the targets, striking all the way from fifty to two hundred and fifty yards on the opposite side. The distance between the ships and the targets was about 1,700 yards. After the target practice the guests were tendered a collation by Secretary Chandler. After lunch the target practice was resumed.

The Despatch, with President Arthur, Postmaster General Gresham, Mr. Charles Miller, Mr. Charles Tiffany, and Mr. Phillips, the President's Secretary, on board, hove in sight at a quarter to 2 o'clock. The squadron formed in column again and awaited the arrival of the President, but before he passed the order was changed and they formed in echelon. No salutes were fired. The signals were set for various evolutions and they were quickly answered. The first signal was to make all plain sail to starboard. The Yantic, the smallest of the fleet, carried off the honors, having her sails set some minutes in advance of the others. The Alliance came next, the Vandallia third, the Tennessee fourth, and the Swatara last. The next signal ordered the taking in of short sail, and again the Yantic led.

The crews of the Alliance, Vandallia, Swatara and the Tennessee finished some minutes afterward in the order named. The next signal, "Down topgallants and royal yards," found the Yantic to the front, again her crew completing the work almost before the other crews began. The spectators, when Secretary Chandler applauded, cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs. The Alliance was a good second, the flagship third, while it was said to be a "dead heat" between the Swatara and the Vandallia. When off Castle Hill the signal to furl topgallants was given. Again the honors fell to the Yantic, the crews of the Alliance, Vandallia, Tennessee and Swatara finishing in the order named. The squadron soon afterward returned to their anchorage, while the Despatch went off in the direction of Narragansett Pier, but arrived at Newport before dark.

We give here copies of memoranda, etc., issued by Admiral Luce regarding the landing and review at Newport: The landing took place on Coddington Point, which is just above Coaster's Harbor Island, Aug. 30; after the landing the brigade was reviewed by the President. On the return to Newport, about 4 in the afternoon, President Arthur passed through the fleet and received the usual honors—yards manned, etc. The vessels are to exercise in turning trials, speeding over the measured mile, etc., while here at Newport, off Conanicut Park.

MEMORANDA FOR LANDING—TIME, 12.30 P. M.

Boats from under cover of ship's fire, in line heading to E., with the boats with skirmishers on the wings, and artillery boats on the flanks. Boats form as follows from the right: Two B. L. R. boats and one Gatling boat; then the boats with infantry in order. Tennessee, Vandallia, Swatara, Alliance and Yantic; then one Gatling boat and the remaining artillery boats. Ships cease firing when line is ready to advance; when clear of ships, artillery opens fire until within short distance of beach (400 yards.)

Lieut. Kimball, of the Tennessee, and Lieut. Reynolds, of the Alliance, with their companies in two quick-pulling boats from the Tennessee and Alliance, dash forward, land, deploy as skirmishers, and advance to protect the landing of main body, which follows as rapidly as possible, forms line on the beach, advances to the skirmish line and lie down. Artillery land; the pieces are massed in the centre of infantry line; the Gatlings near the flanks (within one company from the flank).

The Marines are held as reserve in rear of the main line. Then throw out two lines from main body; then advance. The reserve masses up to protect the artillery; Gatling guns close in towards the centre.

Lieut. Paine will command the first line; Lieut. Reynolds the second. Lieut. Kimball will command the battalion reserve.

Each infantryman and marine will carry ten rounds of blank cartridges. Then form line and pass in review. Blank cartridges: Marines, 90—900; Infantry, 330—3,300; Gatlings, —1,000; total, 5,200.

The 3-inch B. L. R.'s mounted on field carriages, and each Gatling with 500 rounds of blank cartridges, will be carried in the bows of the artillery boats. Each B. L. R. will be supplied with 20 rounds of blank cartridges.

Following was the detail of officers: Comdr. Lewis Clark, Comdg. Brigade; Lt. O. E. Colahan, Adj. Gen.; Lt. R. Wainwright, Military Engineer; P. A. Surgeon P. Fitzsimons, Surgeon; Asst. Paym. J. S. Carpenter, Quarterm.; Naval Cadet Roger Welles, Aid; Capt. J. M. T. Young, Comdg. Marine Battalion; Lt. R. P. Rodgers, comdg. Infantry Battalion; Lt. R. H. McLean, Adj. Infantry Battalion; Lt. T. T. Wood, Chief of Art'y Battalion; Lt. W. S. Sims, Adj. Art'y Battalion; 1st Lt. M. O. Goodrell, comdg. 1st Co. Marines; 1st Lt. L. J. Gulick, comdg. 2d Co. Marines; 1st Lt. G. T. Bates, comdg. 3d Co. Marines; Lt. W. W. Kimball, comdg. 1st Co. Seamen; Lt. John Downes, comdg. 2d Co. Seamen; Naval Cadet W. H. Ledbetter, 3d Co. Seamen; Naval Cadet W. L. Capps, 4th Co. Seamen; Lt. S. C. Paine, 5th Co. Seamen; Lt. G. H. Peters, 6th Co. Seamen; Lt. York Noel, 7th Co. Seamen; Ensign F. R. Wall, 8th Co. Seamen; Ensign J. T. Newton, 9th Co. Seamen; Lt. Alfred Reynolds, 10th Co. Seamen; Lt. M. T. Wright, 1st Platoon Art'y; Lt. H. H. Hooley, 2d Platoon Art'y;

Lt. F. E. Sawyer, 3d Platoon Art'y. Ensign W. D. Rose, comd. manding Corps of Engineers.

H. M. S. Northampton, flagship of the North American and West Indies squadron, Vice-Admiral Sir John E. Commerell, K. O. B. and V. C., arrived at Newport Sunday morning after a run of seventy-two hours from Halifax. On board is Mrs. Commerell, the Misses Commerell, and other members of the family of the Vice-Admiral. Admiral Luce, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, called upon Vice-Admiral Commerell and invited him to take a drive. The invitation was accepted, and later the English Admiral paid his respects to the American Admiral, on board the flagship Tennessee. Captain Selfridge and Commander Johnson also called to pay their respects to Admiral Commerell, who returned them after having called upon President Arthur and Secretary Chandler. Admiral Commerell, his daughters, and several of his officers attended the subscription ball at the Casino Monday evening. Many of our own naval officers were also present, including Admiral Luce and staff. Also President Arthur. Monday morning at eight o'clock, the Northampton saluted the American flag with twenty-one guns, and Fort Adams responded with a similar number. Immediately thereafter the President of the United States was saluted, and the Tennessee responded with a like number. The Tennessee then saluted Vice Admiral Commerell with fifteen guns, and the Northampton saluted Acting Rear Admiral Luce with thirteen guns. At nine o'clock Admiral Luce and staff called officially upon Admiral Commerell. Salutes of thirteen guns were also exchanged by the Northampton and New Hampshire. The British man-of-war will remain probably until Saturday, and visitors will be allowed on board from ten to five o'clock.

On Tuesday evening the officers of the Northampton were entertained on board the Tennessee by Admiral Luce.

Vice-Admiral Commerell visited Coaster's Harbor Island on Wednesday and Thursday, and inspected the Herreshoff establishment at Bristol.

Chief Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, is here on business connected with some important improvements to be made to the U. S. training ship New Hampshire.

Arrangements are being made for a race between the gigs of the English man-of-war Northampton and the Vandallia.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Detached.—Captain Eric Gabrielson, from Dexter and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant M. L. Phillips, from command of Washington and ordered to command McCullough; Lieutenant D. F. Tozier, from Chandler and ordered to command Washington; Lieutenant J. H. Parker, from Southern coast and ordered to command Chandler; Second Lieutenant A. F. E. Hanks, from Seaward and ordered to Perry; Third Lieutenant J. L. Sullivan, from Dallas and ordered to Perry; Third Lieutenant J. B. Davis, from Grant and ordered to Dallas; First Assistant Engineer E. G. Swartz, from special duty and ordered to Perry.

Ordered.—Chief Engineer J. E. Jeffries, to the Perry. These orders have been issued since our last report. There are no other orders this week.

The Grant, Capt. C. A. Abbey, was at Whitestone Friday morning, Aug. 29. She is covering the Dexter's cruising grounds, in addition to her own work, while the latter is receiving a new boiler and a general overhauling.

LIST OF REVENUE MARINE VESSELS.

Alert, 2d Lieut. Chas. H. McLellan, Tom's River, N. J. Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, Oswego, N. Y. Bowditch, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg., Savannah, Ga. Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg., New Bedford, Mass. C'Vaz, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg., Wilmington, N. C. Corwin, Capt. M. A. Healy, comdg., on cruise to Alaska. Crawford, (out of commission). Coze, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg., Philadelphia, Pa. Chandler, 1st Lieut. J. H. Parker, comdg., New York. Dallas, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg., Portland, Me. Dexter, Repairing at Jersey City, N. J. Erie, Capt. Frans Barr, comdg., Key West. Discover, Engineer E. P. Weeber, in charge, Savannah, Ga. Ewing, Capt. Geo. W. Moore, comdg., Baltimore, Md. Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg., Detroit, Mich. Forward, Capt. T. B. Mullett, comdg., Mobile, Ala. Gallatin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg., Boston, Mass. Grant, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg., New York. Guthrie, 1st Lieut. H. T. Blake, comdg., Baltimore, Md. Hamilton, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg., Philadelphia, Pa. Harlan, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg., Boston, Mass. Hartley, 2d Lieut. Albert Bubner, comdg., San Francisco, Cal. Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala. Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg., Milwaukee, Wis. McCulloch, Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg., Charleston, S. C. McLane, Capt. J. A. Henriques, comdg., Galveston, Tex. Manhattan, (out of commission). Penrose, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg., Galveston, Tex. Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, Erie, Pa. Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Failing, comdg., Chincoteague, Va. Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg., Port Townsend, W. T. Stevens, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg., New Bern, N. C. Seward, Capt. David Evans, comdg., Sheldoborough, Mass.—P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss. Search, 2d Asst. Engr. R. C. Henshaw, in charge, Baltimore, Md. Saville, 2d Lieut. E. F. Chaytor, in charge, Elizabeth City, N. C. Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I. Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg., Eastport, Me. Wolcott, 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Moore, comdg., San Francisco, Cal. Washington, 1st Lieut. D. F. Tozier, comdg., New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector. Steamer A. D. Bache—Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y. Steamer Arago—Address Charleston, S. C. (Laid up). Steamer Barataria—Address Grapela, La. (Laid up). Steamer G. S. Blake—Lieut. Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Baltimore, Md. Schooner Drift—Ensign A. F. Fechteler, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. Schooner Eagle—Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Millbridge, Me. Schooner Ernest—Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N.—Address Seabeck, W. T. Steamer Endeavor—Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg.—address Lewes, Del. Steamer Gedney—Ensign T. M. Drumbly, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, N. Y. Steamer Haasler—Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., commanding—Address Fort Townsend, W. T. Steamer M'Arthur—Lieut. Edward D. Tansig, U. S. N., comdg.—Address P. O. Box 2372, San Francisco, Cal. Schooner Palmarus—Lieut. W. G. Cutler, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Stony Creek, Conn. Steamer Patterson—Lieut. R. Clover, U. S. N., comdg.—Address C. S. Office, Washington, D. C. Schr. Ready—Commander C. M. Chester. Address C. S. Office, Washington, D. C.

FISH COMMISSION.

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The Cavalry and Infantry Recruiting detail for
October 1, 1884, as far as announced, is as follows:
Mounted—3d Cavalry, Capt. A. D. King; 5th Cavalry,
1st Lt. Francis Michler. General—1st Infantry, Capt.
D. F. Callinan; 3d Inf., 1st Lt. J. W. Hanna; 7th In-
fantry, Capt. William Quinton; 9th Infantry, Captain
Samuel Murson; 15th Inf., Capt. S. R. Stafford; 17th
Infantry, 1st Lieut. Alex. Ogle; 19th Infantry, Captain
Thomas B. Robinson; 23d Inf., 1st Lt. C. D. Cowles.

Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., which has
been a dependency of Fort Hamilton since 1881, was
re-established as a garrisoned post of General Hancock's
Division this week, thereby giving Lieutenant H. W.
Clossen, 5th Artillery, a separate post command.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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DISAGREEMENTS AMONG OFFICERS.

THE recent trial of an officer for what can be con-
sidered as a personal quarrel with another brings up a
subject that has been discussed by officers, at times,
ever since the War. "What is the proper conduct for an
officer when he is treated with discourtesy or insulted
by another, officially or personally?" It is much easier
to ask the question than to answer it.

Some officers recommend the injured individual to
knock down and thrash the offender, or if he is not
strong enough for that, to use a chair, club, or any con-
venient weapon. But this method has obvious objec-
tions. A man habitually rude and discourteous is never
so to one stronger than himself; he is not fond of tak-
ing "one of his size." So the one insulted would
stand a good chance of being forced to submit to the
additional provocation of personal chastisement.

Others recommend a complete cessation of personal
association with the aggressor, except on duty. This is
not only difficult to practice, but is injurious to the Ser-
vice. Very few posts, or ward-room messes, have more
than eight or ten officers, generally fewer. No town or
outside society is near and a perfectly isolated society of
eight or ten persons is already so small and narrow
that personal association is almost a necessity. Mem-
bers of the same garrison, or messes of men-of-war,
must meet a dozen times a day officially and socially.
For any two of them to decline to speak, is to subject all
to annoyance and inconvenience socially. Of the two
belligerents one must daily order the other officially
when on boards, courts, guard, company duty, etc.,
or in reference to the details of ship's duty. Neither
knows when the other may proceed offensively, or
by preferring charges, and each must for self-protection
perform his duty literally and technically, instead of
loyally and according to the spirit of his instructions.
Even if all the other officers disapprove of the conduct
of one, there is not sufficient unanimity of feeling to se-
cure united action unless each has personally quarrelled
with the offender. If he is generally discourteous they
are more apt to encourage him by treating him with
the greater politeness in order to avoid occasion for
rudeness on his part.

If the offender chance to be a "Commanding
Officer," knocking down and dragging out will not an-
swer, and for one junior alone to decline to socially
recognize him, would only be "kicking against the
pricks," while to attempt to obtain redress, according to
the 29th Article of War, or Chapter VI., Par. 2, of
the Navy Regulations, is never satisfactory to either

party, and the ill feeling continues. To watch the
offender until he commits a military offence and then
prefer charges, or otherwise officially annoy him, is not
a desirable nor altogether manly method of obtaining
redress or revenge.

The difficulty of suggesting any practical method of
settling disagreements among officers is obvious, and
yet the importance of doing so is equally apparent.
Officers cannot avoid each other's company, and where
their personal peculiarities involve them in difficulty, there
ought to be some escape from the necessity, on the one
side or the other, of living constantly under the galling
sense of submitting to a wrong against which one's
whole manhood revolts. This is destructive of disci-
pline, and of the sentiment of harmony which should
exist among officers. Equally important is it to discover
some method of putting a stopper on the wagging
tongues of scandal, and holding officers to some per-
sonal responsibility for the too free expression of un-
complimentary opinions of their fellows. We remem-
ber some years ago, even in the sacred precincts of the
War Department, passing from one office to another,
to be entertained in each with a vigorous denunciation
of the occupant of the other office as a monu-
mental liar. But we took no note of what either officer
said of the other, for we charitably remembered that
—as the horse jockey said of the animal that kicked his
purchaser—"it was only his play." Yet this sort of
amusement is not the most improving, nor that most pro-
motive of a proper tone of dignity and self respect in
the Services.

The Germans have a Council of Honor which con-
sists of one Captain, one 1st Lieutenant and one 2d
Lieutenant. They are elected yearly. All the Cap-
tains in the regiment voting for the three members: 1st
Lieutenants for the two juniors, and 2d Lieutenants for
the junior only. This Council investigates all discour-
tesies and disagreements among officers, but only de-
cides upon those of minor importance, referring all
others to a Court of Honor, consisting of all the officers
of the regiment, with the regimental commander as pres-
ident—the vote of the majority determining the ver-
dict. The Germans consider it improper for an officer
to speak of regimental matters in the presence of stran-
gers, military or civilian. If an officer speaks disparag-
ingly of another or of a lady he is at once called to ac-
count.

It would be of great advantage to our military and
naval Services if some such method could be adopted
for settling personal disagreements among officers, re-
buking discourtesies, preventing officers from speaking
disparagingly of others in general conversation, or in
any way ridiculing or expressing disapproval of others,
in the presence of enlisted men or servants. The
proceedings in such cases should be confidential so
as not to spread, as a court-martial does, the undigni-
fied squabbles of officers over a Department or
Squadron, or the Army or Navy, for the comments
and criticisms of enlisted men and junior officers.
One difficulty in the way lies in the fact that regiments
do not serve together at one post, and strong prejudices
seem the natural result of our small isolated societies.

Criticism may be of advantage to some extent, and
when made under a proper sense of personal responsi-
bility. When officers were held personally accountable
for such criticism it was confined to confidential state-
ments in the presence of friends. Of late years it has
become the fashion to criticize openly, even in the
presence of citizens and soldiers, a practice injurious to
discipline, and which should be stopped. A prompt
and satisfactory method of settling quarrels, discords
and insults would prevent many of the charges now
preferred, and do away with much of ill-feeling among
officers.

NEW VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.

SECRETARY Chandler is expected in Washington the
latter part of this week, when matters at the Navy De-
partment will again become lively. One of the first
things to receive attention will be the plans for the pro-
posed new cruisers. A meeting of the heads of Bureaus
and Advisory Board is proposed for the purpose of
comparing views and securing, as far as possible, har-
monious action when the time comes for preparing
detailed plans, so that there will be no conflict of
opinion before Congress. There are disagreements be-
tween the Bureau officers and the Advisory Board
which it is quite desirable should be settled before
Congress meets. General plans of five vessels were
adopted by the Board during the summer, and were re-
ferred to the different bureau chiefs for their opinions.
Objections to many features have already been made
by the Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Constructor, and it
is doubtful if an agreement can be reached.

The vessels proposed by the Advisory Board are as

follows: One 3,000 ton steel cruiser; one heavily armed unarmored gun-boat; one steam ram, 3,000 tons displacement; one armed despatch boat, 1,550 tons, and one small gun-boat, 750 tons displacement. The principal dimensions of the proposed 3,000 ton cruiser are: Length, 290 feet; breadth, 42 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet 4 inches; mean load draught, 16 feet 10 inches. The engines and boilers shall have an indicated horse power of 3,500; her speed shall not be less than 13 knots when at sea, and 14 knots in smooth water; her battery to consist of 5 8-inch and 5 5-inch B. L. R., and 10 Hotchkiss cannon. All great guns to be mounted on upper decks.

The proposed heavily armed unarmored gun-boat will be of the "Boston" type, and will have a displacement of 1,500 tons. Her mean draft to be 13 feet 10 inches forward; extreme breadth, 35 feet 8 inches; length between perpendiculars, 220 feet; speed, 14 knots, and at sea 13 knots; engines and boilers to have an indicated horse power of 1,800 tons; coal capacity, 250 tons.

The 1,550 ton despatch boat will be in length 240 ft.; extreme breadth, 35 ft.; mean draught, 14 ft. 3 in.; draught of water aft, 15 ft. 6 in.; freeboard, 5 ft. 10 in.; main decks at side above air line, 19 ft. 4 in. She is to have a speed of 15 knots. Her battery will consist of 17 Hotchkiss cannon; the two heaviest revolving to be mounted at extremities of ship; 12 mounted on storm or main deck, and one in each top. Two thousand rounds of ammunition should be provided for each gun. In addition, there is to be one short Gatling gun and usual allowance of small arms. Sixty-seven tons should be allowed for weight of ordnance. She will be unsheathed, and will have a main keel of 9 in. deep. She will stow provisions and carry one hundred men for ninety days. Coal capacity, 300 tons. Engines and boilers should develop an indicated horse power of 2,200 tons. The 750 ton gun-boat will be 170 feet in length, and have a speed of 10 knots.

CHANGES OF STATIONS AND RECRUITING.

PROBABLY six out of every ten deserters, desert before they have served twelve months, four of the ten desert before they have been in the Service two years. That is, deserters are recruits; if a soldier does not desert during his first two years' service, he remains and faithfully serves his whole five years. On the frontier the first pay day after a detachment of recruits arrive the majority of the recruits who intend to go desert, at the second pay day the remainder of those who intend to leave desert. It will probably be found that the last party received but little money at the first payment and waited until the second in order to have money to desert with.

If regiments were sent East on recruiting service, it is probable the class of deserters who enlist to go West at the expense of the Government would be gotten rid of, for they would not enlist knowing they would have to serve two years, or at least one year, at the eastern depots, the chance of getting West would be too remote. The class of characters who are disreputable men and are "ran out" by the respectable soldiers would be "ran out" by the companies at the depots. As the regiments would serve East two years, and as all desertion takes place during the first two years, most of the desertions would take place from the depots, and before they had caused much expense.

For the regular Army in time of peace quality is of more importance than quantity. A few good reliable soldiers are of more value alone, than with the addition of an equal number of indifferent soldiers. Only enlist men under twenty-five years of age, who can read and write, are honest, sober and intelligent, and in the opinion of the recruiting officer will make good soldiers. Require him to talk to the recruit himself, to obtain the address of the man's last employer and nearest relatives, and to communicate with these people in regard to the recruit's character and his wish to enlist. If he decides to take the recruit, he is to feed and lodge him, but not to enlist him. He should write or telegraph at once to the Recruiting Depot, stating the railway train he will send the recruit on, so that he can be met by a non-commissioned officer. He should send his own non-commissioned officer to put the recruit on the train, show him to the conductor and arrange about his fare. In other countries railway conductors, and pursers on steamers, look after recruits and turn them over to non-commissioned officers sent to meet them at the stations. At the Recruiting Depot assign the man to a company (allow him a choice if he wishes it), feed, lodge, drill and discipline him, but let him understand he is on probation. If at any time the officers are not satisfied send him off; the only expense has been his transportation and food. If after four or five weeks he is satisfied, and

the officers are satisfied, enlist him, dating his papers back to the first day he applied to the recruiting officer. Then issue him an undress uniform and necessary clothing. We don't want ragged, dirty tramps for recruits. Honest, industrious young men can always make a living, and are comfortably clothed, so their citizen's clothes will generally answer to drill in during their month on probation.

Young men entering West Point as cadets are drilled and disciplined for five or six weeks in their citizen's clothes. After passing their examinations they are measured, and their uniforms made to fit them. Why should not recruits, and in fact all soldiers when not in the field, be measured for their uniforms? The cost of sewing cloth cut to fit cannot be much greater than if cut to fit no one in particular. Pay the recruit five dollars in cash each month, retaining the remainder of his pay until there is enough to reimburse the Government if he should be discharged either at his own request or by order.

Require all recruits to give the address of their parents or next of kin. The address to be placed on the soldier's descriptive list, and if he is discharged, dies, deserts, or his company changes its station, the captain to at once inform the relative by postal card. Give commanders of regiments on recruiting service authority to discharge at any time men who are not satisfactory soldiers, forfeiting all pay and allowances; all military clothing to be taken from them and their citizen's clothes returned to them. Authorize regimental commanders at all times and in all places to discharge a soldier without pay or allowances when it is ascertained that before enlisting he was dishonest, had been sentenced to a penitentiary or military prison. Make it difficult to enlist in the regular Army and an honor to serve in it. Kick out the disreputable and useless; allow good soldiers to buy their discharges at any time.

Give us large posts, with plenty of drills, military duties and military amusements—no work, except repairs and police—pay three times a month, or, better, every Saturday night, and the fact that a soldier has worn a blue coat for three years will be proof positive that he is an intelligent, honest, sober and reliable man.

Some years ago a captain, with what was then called a squadron (two troops), escorted a civilian who was a prominent official of the Government. The officer grumbled about the numerous desertions: he was told, or inferred from conversations, that it was not desired to prevent desertions, that it was the policy of the administration to develop the resources of the country, and that the easiest way was to furnish the West with settlers by desertion from frontier posts.

If the officer's inference was correct, the policy was a mistaken one. The West needs and desires good, honest, industrious men as settlers. It does not want disreputable deserters. More criminals drift West at their own expense than the sparsely settled West can take care of, without the Government importing additional ones. It would be better for the West if these men remained East, where there are plenty of police to watch them.

If any administration wishes to help the West, let it retain all recruits East until they have served two years and all men who intended to desert have deserted; then move the troops West and allow each soldier, who wishes, to purchase his discharge. This would give the Army good soldiers and the West sober, honest, industrious settlers.

A CORRESPONDENT, filled with solicitude for the physical welfare of the Army, calls our attention to the "terrible peril Army officers, their wives and children, and the enlisted men are in from the number of incompetent Hospital Stewards in service." He thinks Congress should be petitioned to pass a law allowing no one to fill the position of Hospital Steward unless he is a "reliable man possessing either a diploma of graduation from a recognized college of pharmacy or a certificate of proficiency for an examining Board." He then refers to the grade in some foreign armies of "apothecary" with the rank and pay of a commissioned officer's under which system none but the most competent and worthy men are selected. We agree with our correspondent that the position of Hospital Steward should be elevated, and a higher scale of pay fixed, and have before advocated such a measure in our columns. But we disagree with him in toto, as to the general charge of incompetency. That all the stewards may not be competent apothecaries we admit, but that the majority of them are, we affirm from personal knowledge. As a class the Hospital Stewards are men of good medical knowledge and ability, and the position is only secured by previous examination without, perhaps, any defined degree of strictness. Should a steward at any post be

found incompetent to "dispense," the post Surgeon, who is primarily responsible, would have to do apothecary duty, but such instances are rare. We think we but voice the general sentiment of the Army when we speak a good word for the Hospital Stewards.

We published recently the suggestion of another correspondent, also concerned for the physical well-being of the Army, which was with reference to the important subject of the case of the teeth. This correspondent, in addition to what we published, said: "Where the teeth are in such a painful condition that mastication cannot be thoroughly performed, dyspepsia and constipation, with other intestinal disorders, are liable to occur. The mouth fouled with decaying teeth disorders the throat and air passages. For the same reason the hearing and the eyesight are often affected, sometimes very seriously, and some obstinate forms of headache have their origin in decayed teeth. Besides all these injurious effects, a diseased condition of the mouth contributes to restlessness, nervousness and depression of spirits." It is suggested that, "a dentist thoroughly qualified might be appointed for each district, travelling from post to post, where he could spend a certain amount of time, as his services are required. The men should be obliged to have their teeth examined and treated. The officers might pay a nominal fee, established by the Surgeon-General's Office, for such treatment as they require for themselves and families."

THERE is, no doubt, reason in the complaint that there is a certain unfairness in expecting a recruit, of say one year's service, to qualify as marksman with the same allowance of ammunition as is given to the veteran of four or more years' service. The present allowance is liberal, and cannot be increased, and the matter can be easily remedied by allowing the purchase by enlisted men of ammunition beyond that now allowed for use on the range, when needed for qualifying. The cost of a glass of beer will buy five cartridges, and bring more pleasure to the ambitious soldier than that obtained from one drink. Men should be encouraged in all manly sports, and this is one of the easy ways of allowing it to be done—both for range shooting and gallery practice. A soldier who becomes a marksman in firing 1,000 shots, with its consequent hard work, is much more entitled to credit than the one who succeeds with 200 shots, and consequent less labor. By all means let them use all the ammunition they can get—the more the better—and make no difference in the grading, for just and obvious reasons. We want marksmen, no matter how much work or ammunition is required.

THE sub committee of the House Military Committee investigating the management of National Homes for disabled soldiers will probably hold a meeting at the Capital the latter part of this week, when they will prepare their report. They were in Hartford part of this week, and received the testimony of General Franklin, the President of the Board of Managers. The Home at Hampton will next be visited, when their labors in that direction will be completed. There was no complaint against the management of two of the Homes which the committee investigated—one at Milwaukee and the other at Augusta—and the committee seemed to be pleased with their management, especially the latter. A good many of the soldiers at the Dayton Home seemed to be very much dissatisfied. They claim that Gen. Patrick, the governor, is too severe.

Or late we have received repeated inquiries from non-commissioned officers and privates as to the qualifications, etc., necessary to render them eligible for examination with a view to appointment as commissioned officers. Every soldier who desires to rise in his chosen profession should endeavor at an early stage in his military career to acquire a thorough knowledge of the laws and regulations which govern him. We, therefore, commend to such a careful perusal of Article 6, paragraphs 26 to 35, inclusive, of the Army Regulations, edition of 1881.

In answer to an inquiry of Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Infantry, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Omaha, Neb., as to whether or not the General Service clerks and messengers on duty at Headquarters Department of the Platte can be paid extra duty pay for the first four days in July, and if so, from what appropriation, the Acting Second Comptroller says:

It seems that those soldiers employed as clerks and messengers at Division and Department Headquarters have no appointment or tenure of office as such clerks except under the appropriation made from year to year for such service. Such appropriation had been made annually for about thirty years prior to last year. For that year the appropriation for this service was omitted. During that year, therefore, no such service was provided for, and no such clerks, etc., could be employed—no such office or

position existed. In the Army Appropriation act for the present fiscal year—the year ending June 30, 1885—the usual appropriation for those employed as clerks and messengers at Headquarters, etc., is restored. The employment is again authorized, again created. The appointment, employment or detail of such clerks, etc., is authorized only from the date of the passage of the act making the appropriation. The act was passed after the fiscal year began, to wit, on July 5, 1884. No appointment could be made, and of course no payment could be made, prior to July 5, 1884. It is my opinion, therefore, that no payment can be properly made to clerks and messengers at Division and Department Headquarters for the one, two, three or four days of July, 1884; but may be made thereafter. The Deficiency Act of July 7, 1884, making an appropriation to pay this class of employees for the year ended June 30, 1884, cannot in any way affect the question. It was not in force when the appropriations of 1884 were extended to the year 1885. Besides it is a deficiency appropriation of a limited amount for a specified number of persons, who had already in the year 1884, performed the service for which it provides. A deficiency appropriation will be required to pay those persons for the first four days of 1885, as a deficiency appropriation was required to pay the same class for the year of 1884.

In adjusting the claims of Naval officers for mileage, under the Graham decision, the accounting officers of the Treasury have come across several claims in reference to which the question of loyalty presents itself. Three claims have thus far been discovered, and others are expected. These claims are, of course, debarred by section 3480, R. S., which makes it unlawful for any officer to pay a demand against the Government which accrued prior to April 13, 1861, in favor of any person who in any manner sustained the late Rebellion.

The French Admiral Courbet, in his official report, says: "The principal batteries on the Kimpai Channel have been destroyed, and we hope to destroy all the other forts this evening. The line of torpedoes barring the entrance to the river is being fished up, and the explosives are being secured." From this it appears that as soon as the protecting forts are silenced, the torpedoes become a prey to the ships and boats of the invaders, instead of a terror to them. This supports the theory of our Engineers, that torpedoes are of little account unless properly protected by fortifications.

The French expect great results from the studies in aeronautics of Captain Renard, of which so much has been said of late in our own papers. The result of his experiments in directing balloons were communicated to the Academy at its session of Aug. 18 by Mr. Hervé Mangon in the most eulogistic terms of approval. Captain Renard, who was born in 1847 at Damblain, France, early achieved high scientific honors. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1866, and commanded a company of engineers in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, in which he distinguished himself. Owing to the remarkable aptitude he showed for scientific investigation when he turned his attention to aeronautics the Minister of War put the Park of Chalons, near Mendon, at his disposal for his experiments. He has sought to give balloons greater solidity of construction, and thus diminish the danger attending their use; next to assemble parks of captive balloons for military service, and finally to subject the balloon to the control of the navigator. This last most important result he claims to have accomplished. He is said to have discovered a marvellous motor. He has been assisted in his work by two officers of the French Army and by two other French officials.

Our troops at Fort Barrancas, Fla., have had an unexpected exemption from the yellow fever thus far this summer, yet we fail to see why they should have been compelled to run the risk of it. The experts agreed that it was due this year at Barrancas, and of the officers and men there not one is acclimated. Application was made early in the season—in accordance with the custom followed for some years—for leave to go into camp for the summer in a higher and healthier locality. We learn from Washington that the reply was that the troops "would be ordered to Atlanta when the fever made its appearance on the Gulf coast." In a second application attention was called to the fact that when the fever did make its appearance on the Gulf coast last year it was at Warrington, the immediate neighbor of Barrancas, and that, if this experience was repeated, the troops at Barrancas would not be allowed to leave, as they would be shut in by quarantine regulations. The same reply was returned: "When the fever breaks out on the Gulf coast," etc. This certainly seemed to be trifling with a serious subject, in view of the scenes witnessed last year. The ladies and children, trying to get away at the first appearance of the fever, were turned back by armed sentinels who surrounded the naval and military reservations, and in some cases condemned to certain death as the event showed.

What possible military reason has compelled the continuance of the garrison at Barrancas in opposition to the very obvious requirements of prudence and humanity demanding their release from the inevitable risk of residing there? The Navy Department, warned by the wretched experience of last year, removed to

Northern yards the Marine detachment, cleaned out all unacclimated material, and put themselves in proper condition for the occasion. The Lieutenant commanding and the Surgeon are the only representatives of the Navy on duty at the yard. Watchmen chosen from the acclimated citizens of the town, guard the public property; the military garrison of 150 people, men, women and children, all unacclimated, have been required to sit down calmly and await events. As a proper measure of safety, a quarantine has been put in force by the post commander against Warrington and the surrounding country. All officers and soldiers are confined to the limits bounded by the interior fence, a few hundred yards square. As they must live, and get their mails, one authorized person goes daily to the post office, but is forbidden to enter any house. The men have, naturally, been very restive under the restraint, and desertions have been numerous. The officers and their families who could not desert, have had a mournful experience of solitude and dreariness.

COMMANDER Winfield Scott Schley, the newly appointed Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, arrived in Washington on Wednesday and spent all of the following day in consultation with the outgoing Chief, Commodore Earl English, and the head clerks of the Bureau, about matters in general pertaining to the office. On the following day, Friday, he formally assumed charge of his new office, and was kept most all day busy receiving the congratulations of friends who flocked to his office from all parts of the building.

Commodore English will leave Washington on Monday for New York, and will take the steamer from there Sept. 10th, for Southampton, where he will formally assume command of the European station. His promotion to Rear Admiral dates from the 10th prox. He will be accompanied by Chief Engineer Johnson, P. A. Surgeon Riley, and Paymaster Thompson, all of whom have been ordered to duty on the *Lancaster*. Rear Admiral Baldwin was relieved from command of the European station upon his retirement on the 3d inst., by Capt. Potter, commanding the *Lancaster*, who will continue in command until Commodore English's arrival.

As the long service of Commodore Earl English, as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, terminates this week, we publish the letter which follows, a copy of which was received at the time it was written:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, AUG. 30, 1884.

Commodore Earl English, U. S. N.:

Sir: The receipt of your letter of August 5th, tendering your resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, is hereby acknowledged, and the resignation is accepted, to take effect on the 5th of September next.

The Department takes occasion to congratulate you upon your successful administration of the Bureau of which you have been so long the chief, and to express the hope and belief that you will creditably command the important naval station to which you have been ordered. Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

The Quartermaster-General forwarded the names of 30 enlisted men to the War Department this week to be examined for appointment to the position of post quartermaster sergeants. No appointments have yet been made to these positions, the proceedings of none of the Boards having yet been received. The application for the position of Ordnance Sergeants are coming in as rapidly as ever.

The list now contains 134 names. They are arranged according to their non-commissioned service. The applicant who heads the list has placed opposite his name a total service of 23 years, 19 as a private. Many others show a total service of 30 years. In the matter of appointment to these places first consideration is always given to length of service as a private. Secretary Lincoln allows no deviation from that rule. There are no vacancies at present.

The list of applicants for the position of Commissary Sergeant, on file in the Commissary General's Office, now consists of nearly 100 names, and every mail adds one or two more. It will be some weeks before another vacancy occurs, as by the recent general order, No. 98, six more than the maximum number, 120, are now on the rolls. It has not been decided how to reduce the number, whether by summarily dropping them or by casualties. The latter course, however, will probably be pursued.

GENERAL Orders 104, issued on Friday, amend the regulations (pars. 144 to 152) so as to fix the number of General Service Clerks at Division Department and District Headquarters, Headquarters General and General Mounted Recruiting Service, and at the Military Academy, at 13 Sergeants, 18 Corporals, 103 Privates, and 16 Topographical Assistants; total, 143. In addition, the usual number of Messengers are allowed.

The delay in the establishment of the proposed post graduate school at Newport has caused many advocates of the scheme to fear that the project may fall through after all. They are therefore anxiously awaiting Secretary Chandler's return to see what he is going to do in the matter. As previously stated he fully approved of the board's recommendations and gave directions before going away, to Acting Secretary and Rear Admiral Nichols to have a general order prepared announcing the course of study, etc. Rear Admiral Nichols, in the midst of other business, did not have the time to give the matter attention, and besides, he was somewhat in doubt as to where the money was coming from to establish such a school. He accordingly turned the paper over to Acting Secretary English when he went away. Rear Admiral English did not feel authorized to act in the matter, and he also let the matter go over. Those acquainted with Secretary Chandler's intention state that the school will undoubtedly be established this fall. If there are no funds available, and if necessary, they say, an old vessel can be towed up to Newport and the studies carried on aboard of her.

The portion of the Cavalry Equipment Board Report referred to the Quartermaster-General for his views thereon, were returned by him to the Lt. General's office on Monday. A synopsis of the report is now being prepared for the use of the Lieut. General on his return. General Holabird has approved all the recommendations of the Board, in matters referring to his Department, embracing Horse Medicines (already published) Horseshoeing, Equine Dentistry, Cavalry Uniform etc. Both Chiefs, of Ordnance and Quartermaster's Department, have, therefore, endorsed favorably, the action of Board. This, with general recommendations of Board, on Tactics, duties of Cavalry, instruction in packing mules, etc., have to meet the approval of Gen. Sheridan—when all the proceedings will be made public in several orders.

The proceedings in the case of Captain Olmstead, tried for embezzlement, with the acting Judge Advocate General's long review thereof, was received at the Lieutenants General's Office on Friday. The sentence of the court is dismissal.

For reasons given in last week's *Journal*, further experiments with the dynamite gun will be conducted at Sandy Hook. The gun will be removed to that place when the parties interested are ready to renew experiments.

The next reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will take place at Baltimore, Md., May 6th and 7th, 1885.

RECENT DEATHS.

The *Scientific American* gives an interesting biographical sketch of its founder, Rufus Porter, who died recently at New Haven, Conn., in the 93d year of his age. He is described as a man of such a wonderful inventive faculty that a mere catalogue of his inventions would be tedious. He was, moreover, a most erratic genius, changing from one plan and from one occupation to another with the greatest facility, but always content and perfectly happy so long as he was left to do exactly what came into his head. The war with Great Britain in 1812 gave him constant occupation in painting gunboats; also as sifter to the Portland Light Infantry. In 1813 he painted sleighs at Denmark, Maine; beat the drum for the soldiers, taught others to do the same, and wrote a book on the art of drumming. In 1814 he was enrolled in the militia for the defence of the country, and was for several months in actual service.

SENATOR HENRY BOWEN ANTHONY, the "father" of the U. S. Senate, died at his home at Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, September 2, in his sixty-ninth year. He had served the State of Rhode Island continuously as a Senator for 25 years, and had he lived to complete his present term, which would have expired March 4, 1889, would have passed 30 years of his life in the highest branch of the National Legislature.

THE Hon. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, a gentleman of national reputation, died at his home at Geneva, New York, on Thursday, September 5, in his sixty-seventh year. He had been ill for some time. Death came so suddenly at last that there was no opportunity given to summon his children. In Geneva Mr. Folger was very popular. Over six feet in height, his presence was robust and commanding. He had been a member of the State Senate, U. S. Sub-Treasurer, a Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and a candidate for its Governor, previous to his appointment to the Cabinet.

DOCTOR KING, the brother of Chief Engineer J. W. King, U. S. Navy, was killed on his ranch near Tucson, Arizona, on Saturday last. He graduated at Dickinson College Pa.

and subsequently at a Medical College, New York, was a bachelor and 51 years old. Chief Engineer King started immediately on receipt of telegram for Arizona, to take charge of his remains and his estate.

Mr. BURRITT SHEPARD, of New York, who died at Yonkers, September 3rd, in his eighty-first year, entered the Navy February 1, 1826, and on the 8th of March, 1837, had risen to the rank of Lieutenant. He resigned June 22nd, 1840.

RECRUIT HENRY KRAEMER, General Mounted Service, who was accidentally shot by a comrade some time ago at the Recruiting Bazaar, 174 Hudson Street, New York, died in the hospital at Fort Columbus, September, 4th.

MARY LUCY ANN BREESE, daughter of R. K. Randolph and widow of Purser Thomas Breeze, who died Oct. 13, 1866, after surviving her husband nearly forty years, died in Newport, R. I., on the morning of Sept. 1, being in her eighty-first year. She was the mother of Captain Breeze, U. S. Navy.

GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

THE International Electrical Exhibition has attracted a great crowd to Philadelphia this week. The exhibits are numerous and interesting. That of the War Department is in charge of Captain O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and contains some wonderful forms of apparatus, including sets of signals, models of telegraphic contrivances used in hostile times, and instruments for measuring instants of time, the minutest possible subdivision of seconds. Lieutenant Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., who though young in years is highly esteemed for his attainments, is in charge of the admirable exhibit sent by the Navy Department. Some of the articles are well worth examination and study. There are, among other things, two naval search lights, fed by two Gramme dynamos, on the same shelf with a Brotherhood engine. Each light is supported on a revolving pedestal, which carries a Mangin catadioptric projector, something like, but larger than, the headlight of a locomotive. The apparatus is designed to sweep the horizon to detect the approach of an enemy's fleet or of torpedo boats. Each projector is 60 centimetres—about 24 inches—in diameter. Up in the north-east tower of the main building, whence the light can be thrown over the city, Lieutenant Fiske has a larger naval search light mounted in the same manner and fed by the same machines. This light is capable, under favorable circumstances, of rendering visible objects which are two and a half miles distant. It is said to be the most powerful light in the United States. What its candle-power may be there is no way of ascertaining. Its adjustment is by hand. There are also steel torpedo spars topped with torpedoes filled with gun cotton, which can be discharged by electricity. Among these exhibits likewise appear the McEvoy single main torpedo system, for controlling a group of torpedoes from a single main, and a detector to indicate the proximity of torpedoes by induction. The latter contrivance consists of an arrangement with sinkers, which is dragged along by means of a rope. A vibration, which is caused by the nearness of a torpedo, is instantly communicated to an apparatus in the searching boat, and causes a distinct humming or murmur there. Other devices include a firing and testing plate and hand dynamos to provide the force for exploding torpedoes in boats.

(From the Boston Herald.)

LIEUT. GREELY'S EXPLANATION.

We pointed out yesterday that, by Lieut. Greely's own admission, it was recognized last October that wintering on the west side of Smith Sound would inevitably be fatal to nearly all the party. And we asked why, since there was no hope of surviving at Camp Clay, he had so suddenly settled down there to starve, without making a determined effort to cross to Littleton Island and the Greenland shore, where he would have found a small depot of provisions, an adequate supply of fuel, friendly natives, and an abundance of game. According to a despatch from Portsmouth, Lieut. Greely says that "the tide between Cape Sabine and Littleton Island ran like the water in a mill race, and was full of heavy ice, rendering an attempt to cross exceedingly dangerous, and impossible even."

Smith Sound is not Boston harbor, but Arctic navigators have made boat voyages for hundreds of miles through wilder water than the narrow stretch of twenty-five miles which separate Cape Sabine from Littleton Island. Only eleven weeks before Lieut. Greely accepted starvation rather than face the perils of the passage, Lieut. Garlington had crossed the Sound in two whaleboats, laden with fifteen men and supplies for forty days. The shipwrecked crew of the *Proetus* had also made the passage, and in their case the boats, according to Lieut. Garlington's report, were "old, very much out of repair, and badly equipped. They had neither spars, sails, nor rudders fitted, and only four oars each for them." What is more, Garlington in his whaleboats and the *Proetus* crew in their old tubs, after crossing to Littleton Island, started southward for Upernivik, 600 miles away, a voyage which carried them, not only through Smith Sound in its entire length, but through the dreaded North water and the terrors of Melville Bay. With this boat trip in view, made so recently and successfully, we cannot but think that an attempt to reach Littleton Island was called for at Lieut. Greely's hands.

The people of Genoa have already begun to discuss the proper method of celebrating the fourth centennial of the discovery of America. Some are in favor of sending over twelve Genoese sea captains, as typical both of Columbus and Garibaldi, to embark on the same spot that Columbus first trod. Others favor the sending over for temporary exhibition in the new world the fine statue of the great navigator which stands on the Piazza di Colombo.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent asks: 1. Can a company take the short step from a halt, and being in march and the step reduced to 15 inches, can the men be halted? Ans.—It is intended that the short step should be executed from the march (see par. 29). It might become necessary, in actual service, on account of defective formation of ground, etc., to start a march with the short step, and we don't see any physical objection to it. A sudden unsurpassable obstacle might present itself while a company is marching at reduced step, and necessitate a halt. What could you do but halt under such circumstances? But on drill, with plenty of room, we should consider the commander who would attempt what you propose, lacking in soldiery as well as in judgment, and both movements improper ones.

2. Is it proper to mark time from a halt? Ans.—It can be done. Ans.—It can be done, but it should not, and we cannot imagine any occasion for it except to teach the men the mechanism of the movement, but for this the tactics provide in different manner.

3. For opening boxes, Reed says, in paragraph 178, steady the piece at the right shoulder. Some men being tall, and the shoulder above the muzzle of the piece, how can they steady it at the right shoulder? Does not that mean as high up, or near the muzzle, as possible? Ans.—By all means use common sense, and bring the hand as near the shoulder—to use a tactical expression—"as the conformation of the man will permit."

4. Going through the loadings without ball, do the men simply place the hand on the box and bring it around at once, or do they make a semblance of opening the box, by moving the hand up and down? Ans.—That is a very nice question. In our experience in the Service it was considered sufficient to bring the hand to the cartridge-box. But if you will look at par. 92, it will appear that tactics intends that the complete motion of taking out a cartridge is to be extended.

5. At the competitive drill at Louisville, the companies were all presented to the judges in double rank. After the captains made their reports, the companies were dismissed for a few moments. The first sergeant of the Treadway Rifles formed his company in single rank; he then brought them to support arms and called the roll; after roll-call they were brought to a carry and formed in double rank, and prepared for inspection. The other companies did not form in single rank, as mentioned of the Treadway Rifles. What company was right in this case? A part of the drill was left and right-hand salutes; this was done after stacking arms. All the companies except one took a few steps to the rear before executing the salutes. Which of them were right? Ans.—If the companies were to be manoeuvred in double rank, it was correct to form them in double rank (see par. 180). The company should be sized before the roll is called (see par. 179). What you say about the salutes is a trivial matter, but we believe it would have been better, in order to gain room, to have moved the companies backward. The teaching of salutes belongs to the school of the soldier, and is taught when the men have taken intervals. A practical soldier cannot understand why they waste time on such unimportant matters at a competitive drill.

C. S. P. asks: How many Generals have been in command of the U. S. Army to the present? Ans.—Since the inauguration of the first President, in 1789, there have been 15, viz: Horatio, St. Clair, Wayne, Wilkinson, Washington, Wilkinson, Dearborn, Brown, Macomb, Scott, McClellan, Halleck, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. Alexander Hamilton, as inspector general, with the rank of major-general, was for a short time in 1799, in command of the Army.

G. W. H. asks: 1. What town is Benicia Barracks, Cal., near? Ans.—The barracks are one mile from the town of Benicia, Cal.

2. Is Fort Spokane, W. T., near a town? Ans.—It is 65 miles from Spokane Falls, on the N. P. R. R.

3. Is Fort Custer, D. A. T., near a town? Ans.—It is 11 miles from Rathdrum, Idaho, on the N. P. R. R.

4. In what Departments are those posts, and where are the headquarters? Ans.—Benicia Barracks in the Dept. of California; Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco. Fort Custer and Spokane are in the Dept. of the Columbia; Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, W. T.

Ex 1st Sergt. asks: 1. What has become of Captain G. S. Gallupe, formerly of Co. D, 1st Infantry? Ans.—He is on the retired list, and at last accounts was residing at Pittsburgh, Pa.

2. Who are the present Commissioned officers of Co. D, 1st Infantry? Ans.—Capt. D. F. Callinan, 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, and 2d Lieut. B. S. Weaver.

C. asks: Where and under what circumstances the next examination for Naval Constructors will be held? Ans.—No probability of an examination. They are appointed from the graduates of the Naval Academy.

R. O. asks the length of time the U. S. steamer *Monocacy* has been on the Asiatic Station without coming home? and how long since she was last out of commission? and in what year did Commander Fyffe take charge of her? Ans.—Went into commission May 11, 1866, and went to the Asiatic Station, where she has been on duty ever since. Has not been out of commission since Fyffe took command of the *Monocacy* on July 29, 1875, and was detached from her Oct. 17, 1877.

W. H. P. asks: Is there a book showing the stations of the Chaplains of the Army. Ans.—We know of no single book giving them, but they are to be found in the several Division and Department "Rosters of Troops."

W. L. J. asks the color of the Cadets uniform at West Point Military Academy. Ans.—Gray.

Sentry-Go asks: Is it allowable for a sentry in extremely hot weather to stand on his post. Ans.—In letter, dated Sept. 1, 1883, the Adjutant General of the Army says: "It is customary in very hot weather to permit sentries to stand at an 'order' on their posts, but the principle is observed that the sentinel must take the position (standing) best suited to an effective performance of his duties in the changed condition."

Soldier says: When discharged from the Service a few months ago I was in debt to the Government \$37. I have now re-enlisted in another regiment. Can the Government stop that \$37 from my pay? Ans.—Yes.

W. J. B. asks the date of the explosion of the U. S. S. *Chequago* during the war. Ans.—Our information is that she was sold at Philadelphia October 28, 1868.

2. The date of the sinking of the monitor *Patapasco*. Ans.—Sunk by torpedoes January 15, 1865.

J. C. asks: What was the total killed, or died from wounds, on the German side during the Franco-Prussian War? Ans.—95,462.

2. And on the Union side in our own Civil War. Ans.—93,443.

J. C. E. says: I wish to join the military service. What branch would you advise—artillery, infantry or cavalry? Ans.—In your case, judging from your own statements of your qualifications, etc., we should say the artillery arm would suit you best.

"One in doubt" asks: 1. The pay of a Major and Paymaster in the Army. Ans.—\$308 33 a month with a certain addition after 6, 10, 15 and 20 years service. This is exclusive of quarters which are furnished by the Government.

2. Is it necessary to be of any certain age to obtain appointment as a Paymaster. Ans.—No.

3. Is there any book which will give the list of officers and their pay? Ans.—Yes. The official Army Register.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

TALLAPOOSA—IN MEMORIAM.

Over the shining water,
As birds on the wild sea run,
We went with the days
In their summer ways
As they fled from the flashing sun.

Over the glowing water
With its lines of gray and gold,
Like a buoyant song
We loitered along,
To the deeps where the billows rolled.

Leaping in from the ocean,
And out again from the coast,
Where our ship at night
Through the broken light
Swept silently on like a ghost,

Into beautiful harbors
Where vessels at anchor lie;
Where the gardens climb
From an ancient time
By native rocks to the sky!

Weary of striving longer
Many a heart, like thee
Sinks down into rest
Through the turbid breast
Of the moaning, turbulent sea.

Indian-child-of-the-water!
Strong life hath quickened thy form;
Thou hast made me glad!
Thou hast made me glad!
Peace be to thee after the storm!

ESMERALDA BOYLE.

NEBRASKA, August 25, 1884.

OUR ARCTIC HEROES.

LIEUTS. Greely and Ray have been received with distinguished honors at the meeting of the British Association in Montreal. Each of them delivered an address, which was listened to with the greatest interest. The reception of Lieut. Greely was particularly warm, and, coming from such a body of men, it must have gone far to compensate him for his sufferings. He is reported to be daily improving in health, and in a quiet way enjoyed his visit to Montreal. Wednesday morning he and Mrs. Greely left for home by the half-past eight train over the Central Vermont Railway, the management of which has tendered to the explorer the courtesies of the line, and placed at his disposal the private car "Garfield." A complimentary luncheon was tendered him by the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at the Windsor Hotel. General Sir Henry Lefroy presided. In response to the toast "Our Distinguished Guests," coupling the names of Lieuts. Greely and Ray and Mrs. Greely, Lieut. Greely said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I need scarcely say that this flattering reception from representative men of one of England's most distinguished societies touches deeply my feelings as a soldier and as a man. It is not alone that you represent the science and learning of England and the world, but that you are all countrymen of those daring seamen and explorers whose names and whose deeds have become household words throughout the world—Hudson, Baffin, Cook, Nelson, Parry, Franklin and a score of others among the dead; McClintock, Nares and Markham, and last, but not least, the man whose name was often on our lips when praying for relief during the past terrible winter—Bedford Pim. What those men have done the whole world knows. That you should deem ought that I have done worthy to be placed with the deeds of those illustrious men must always be a source of pride to me. For three centuries England maintained against the world the honors of the farthest north. Step by step every advance was made by Englishmen. Now England's grandest colony presses to the front; but none the less is the honor England's, for at the price of her sons' lives and by their toil the path was cleared. But for Beaumont's dauntless pluck and indomitable energy in 1876 Lockwood would never have made his great nothing in 1882. I have during a quarter of a century's service, as becomes a soldier, been jealous of my honor. I have striven to maintain it in the field, fighting and bleeding for my country, and at my desk studying and discussing scientific data; in the Arctic circle, when pursuing scientific and geographical work, or later, when stranded by adverse fate, and starving and freezing upon the barren coast. This marked and public testimonial of your approval cannot fail to make me doubly jealous of it in days to come.

Lieutenant Ray followed, returning thanks in his own behalf.

After other speeches Sir Henry Lefroy presented Lieutenant Greely with the following informal address:

MONTREAL, SEPT. 2.

The undersigned, on behalf of many warm friends and admirers, and as representing various professional and scientific pursuits, desire to express to you their appreciation of the courage and devotion which has characterized your conduct during the trying circumstances of your late Arctic service. We trust that your health may soon be restored, and that you may long be spared to tender, as during your past distinguished career, those valuable and distinguished services to your great country which have already placed you among the foremost of scientific explorers of the age. Yours faithfully,

RAYLEIGH, President.

Captain Pim then read letters of apology for absence from Sir John A. McDonald, Premier, and Hon. Adolph Caron, Minister of Militia in Canada.

In introducing Lieut. Greely Sir Henry Lefroy referring to the persistence of purpose shown by his party in bringing back the pendulum apparatus, remarked that there was nothing nobler in the annals of scientific heroism than the determination of these hungry men to drag the cumbersome box along their weary way.

It was fully two minutes after rising before Lieut. Greely could speak, so great was the outburst of enthusiasm which greeted him. He remarked that he was surprised to learn that the ground did not thaw lower at Lieut. Ray's station, which was ten degrees further south than his own, where the ground thawed to a much greater depth—namely, twenty to thirty

feet. In regard to an open Polar Sea he differed from Lieut. Ray. He did not believe there was a navigable sea at the Pole, but he was of the opinion that there was open water somewhere about.

The geographical work of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition covers nearly three degrees of latitude and over forty degrees of longitude. Starting from latitude 81 deg. 44 min. and longitude 84 deg. 45 min., Lieut. Lockwood reached, May 18, 1883, on the north coast of Greenland, latitude 83 deg. 24 min. and longitude 40 deg. 46 min. From the same starting point he reached to the southwest, in May, 1883, Greely Fiord, an inlet of the Western Polar Ocean, latitude 80 deg. 48 min. and longitude 78 deg. 26 min. This journey to the northward resulted in the addition to our charts of a new coast line of nearly 100 miles beyond the farthest point seen by Lieut. Beaumont, R. N. It also carried Greenland over 400 miles northward, giving that continent a much greater extension in that direction than it had generally been credited with.

In a subsequent speech he took occasion to say that a fact had surprised him. It was the discovery that when the tide was flowing from the North Pole it was found by his observations that the water was warmer than when flowing in the opposite direction. He took the trouble to have prepared an elaborate set of observations showing this wonderful phenomenon, which would eventually be published. To him these peculiarities were unexplainable, and he hoped that the observations would be studied by his hearers, and some explanation found in regard to the thermometric observations of the expedition. He remarked that the mean temperature for the year of the hourly observations was 5 degrees below zero, which justified him in saying his station was the coldest point of earth ever reached.

STORY OF LIEUT. GREELY'S RECOVERY.

The story of Lieut. Greely's recovery after his rescue from Cape Sabine is given by Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Green, U. S. N., of the relief ship *Thetis*, in a communication to the *Medical Record*. The cases of Greely's six fellow survivors, it is remarked, were very similar to his. The condition of all was so desperate that a delay of two hours in the camp was necessary before they could be removed to the relief vessels. Brandy, milk, and beef essence were administered.

Lieut. Greely's disease is called by the surgeon asthenia, a diminution of the vital forces. Greely fainted after being carried to the wardroom of the *Thetis*. When he was brought to, a teaspoonful of minced raw fresh beef was given to him. His clothes were carefully cut off of him, and heavy red flannels, previously warmed, were substituted. He was excessively emaciated, and his body emitted an offensive odor. His skin hung from his limbs in flaps. His face, hands, and scalp were black with a thick crust of soot and dirt. He had not washed himself or changed his clothing for ten months. He had lived a long time at a temperature inside the hut of from five to ten degrees above zero. He was nervous and irritable, at times almost irrational, and his eyes were wild and staring. He insisted on talking, craving news and demanding food, but he complained of no pain.

His tongue was dry and cracked and coated a brownish black. He was ravenously hungry. His pulse was 52, and soft or compressible. His skin was cold, clammy, shriveled, and sallow. His temperature under the tongue was 97.2 deg. There was great muscular waste, and he was unable to move or to stand without support. Before leaving Fort Conger in August, 1883, he weighed 168 pounds. He now weighed 120 pounds. He was carried aboard the *Thetis* about 11 P. M. on June 22, it being then broad daylight in that region, and his treatment from that hour until 8 o'clock the next morning was a teaspoonful of minced raw beef, alternated every half hour with a teaspoonful of milk punch. Strict quiet was enjoined.

On June 23 Surgeon Green was compelled to allow him to read some letters from home, after which he seemed less restless. He talked rationally, but showed a loss of memory in often repeating what he had previously said. He had not closed his eyes in sleep since his rescue. There was excessive constipation. The treatment was the same as during the night, except that finely-cut raw onion was added to the minced beef, and half an ounce of milk punch was given every two hours.

On the next day, June 24, although he had yet had no sleep, and he showed a great desire to talk and read, there were signs of improvement. He was less persistent in demanding food, his tongue presented a moister appearance, he began to complain of soreness in his limbs, and his heart sounded stronger. Surgeon Green had him sponged with tepid water and briskly rubbed with flannels. He gave him a small quantity of oatmeal thoroughly boiled, beef essence, and scraped beef and onion.

On the next day, June 25, Lieut. Greely slept for the first time. He awoke after two or three hours, much refreshed. He talked without excitement, and his tongue and skin began to look more natural. His muscles felt sore, and his ankles were puffed.

On the next day, June 26, his mind was tranquil, but there was a loss of memory of words. He was allowed to sit up in bed and read a little. He slept six hours. For the first time since his rescue medicine was given him, some murmur of iron.

On the next morning he got eight ounces of broiled steak, and on the following day, June 28, he dressed himself and sat up for two hours. His food was now gradually increased from day to day, and he continued steadily to improve. On July 1 he was well bundled up, and allowed to sit on deck for an hour in the sunshine. On July 17 the *Thetis* arrived at St. Johns.

Lieut. Greely's muscles were now filling out rapidly, and he was allowed to go on shore and take exercise. He, Surgeon Green says, the lieutenant committed

an error in diet at the American Consul's table, and suffered for two days with a slight attack of intestinal indigestion. On July 25, for the first time, he was allowed to eat three square meals. Six weeks after his rescue he had gained 49 pounds. He gained 9½ pounds the first week, 15 pounds the second week, 8 pounds the third week, 7 pounds the fourth week, 5½ pounds the fifth week, and 4 pounds the sixth week. Surgeon Green adds, under the head of "remarks:"

"Vital depression, as exhibited by the temperature, not marked; digestion fairly good all the time; nervous system soon calmed. Microscopic examination of blood disappointing; exhibiting no unhealthy character of red blood globules. Liver not secreting. Large gain in weight, due to rapid assimilation of food, owing to a great muscular waste."

CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON.

With regard to the account of the fight between the Chesapeake and Shannon, published by Admiral Preble in the "United Service" for October, 1879, Sir Provo Wallis wrote the Admiral Oct. 11, 1883, "With respect to my opinion of your statements of the action between the Chesapeake and Shannon, I have only to say it is one of the most correct accounts of that fight (evidently written by a person wishing to do justice to both parties) that I have ever seen. If you have made any omissions, I will only remark that you might have said much more of the chivalry of the officers of the Chesapeake, who were to a man cut down, viz., the brave Lawrence; Ludlow, 1st lieutenant; Budd 2d; Cox, 3d. The two first died of their wounds, the 4th lieutenant killed, the Marine officer and master ditto, which will account for the Chesapeake's quick surrender. I will not upon this occasion omit telling you that daily, on our way to Halifax, I used to sit a little while with poor Ludlow, who, upon one of my visits to him, made the following remark: 'Only think of the difference between us; you are now in a proud position, I am but a poor prisoner; nevertheless, never was there a fairer fight, and I should like you to know my opinion.' He had, indeed, a noble spirit, and we all mourned his death, which was quite unexpected, as we all thought he was doing so well." Sir Provo, who is still in vigorous old age, after the action, in consequence of the disability of Capt. Brooke, and the death of Lieut. Watts, assumed command of the Shannon, and proudly took both ships into Halifax Harbor, his native city.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, "W. C. B. F.," referring to the final end of Captain, afterwards Admiral Brooke, who commanded the Shannon, says: "The following extract from Guthrie's 'Commentaries on Surgery' will show that perhaps the fate of Captain Lawrence was to be preferred: 'Admiral Sir Philip Brooke received a cut with a sword on boarding the Chesapeake, on the left side of the back of the head, which went through his skull, rendering the brain visible, which wound healed in six months, although splinters of bone came away for a year. A second cut on the right side did not penetrate the bone. After a temporary paralysis of the right side, he recovered with a loss of power and a disordered sensation in the second, third and little fingers of the right hand, aggravated by cold weather and by mental anxiety. Seven years afterwards he fell from his horse and suffered from concussion of the brain, which added to his former sensations by rendering the left half of his whole person incapable of resisting cold or of evolving heat. In a still atmosphere abroad, at 68 deg. Fahrenheit, he said, the left side requires four coatings of stout flannel, which are augmented as the thermometer descends every two degrees and a half, to prevent a painful sense of cold; so that when it stands at the freezing point the quantity of clothing on the affected side becomes extremely burdensome. When exposed to a breeze, or even in moving against the air, one, or even two oilskin coverings are necessary in addition, to prevent a sensation of piercing cold driving through the frame. The Admiral died, unrelieved twenty-six years after the receipt of the injury, of disease of the bladder.'"

THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In an article, under above heading, signed by "A U. S. A. Veterinary, Through Necessity Only," appears the following: "So long as some technically educated gentlemen constitute boards on 'horse matters,' so long will expensive and useless humbugs as 'The Good-enough Shoe,' 'Homoeopathy,' 'Humphrey's Specifics,' etc., etc., be recommended, and the Army Veterinary Service remain as it is now: viz., a useless and extravagant incubus." In reply:

1st. The Good-enough shoe was not recommended, only those on hand to be issued, as a measure of economy.

2d. Humphrey's Specifics are recommended for trial, as successfully practiced in many stables, at a much reduced cost.

3d. The medicine table now used is a large saving over the old one.

A good way to make the "Army Veterinary Service a useless and extravagant incubus," will be to follow the "Queen's Regulations," and have our colonels, lieutenants, etc., you know! Perhaps, the Army Veterinary Surgeon who nearly killed his three-year-old child by a dose of laudanum, in quantity, as he said, for a colic, would aspire to at least a majority—and those who know a little more a higher grade.

STRING-HALT.

Lieut. Greely's flag, on exhibition in the museum of the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island, was made by Mrs. Greely and was carried by Dr. Favy to Greenland on a private Arctic expedition in 1880. It was unfurled by Lieut. Lockwood in latitude 73 deg. 25 min., longitude 40 deg. 46 min., the nearest point to the Pole yet attained.

(From the Alta California.)

NAVAL METHODS.

The United States ship *Monongahela* which recently left for Callao, to be stationed at that place as a store ship for the Pacific squadron, has a frame of live oak timber and is one of the strongest of her class in the Navy. She is a sister ship of the *Shenandoah*, second rate, recently arrived out from Boston and now at the South American station. The *Monongahela*, when a cruising vessel, carried a very heavy battery. There is a continual complaint that the Navy has but very few serviceable vessels. It is rather puzzling to know why under these circumstances a really good ship should be converted from a steam cruiser to a sailing store ship. And even in this respect she is not properly rigged. She is a ship capable of carrying a cargo of 1500 tons, yet she is rigged as a bark, has the spars and sails of a vessel of one third her tonnage, was she fitted out with the usual additional light sails. It will take a gale of wind to drive her with anything like speed through the water. Instead of the usual passage of fifty or sixty days to Callao she will reach there in about ninety days—perhaps not so soon; and unless she has a remarkable succession of strong and favorable winds, will simply drift to her destination. Then there is another queer thing about this ship. It is stated that she is not to be permanently stationed at Callao, but as a supply vessel to follow at times the squadron to different other South American ports. Yet she is very short of officers. She left here with, in addition to the commander, the two Lieutenants, or sea officers, aboard, one of them being the executive officer, and the other the navigating officer. As according to the customs of the Service neither of these are expected to stand watch, this duty will devolve upon the warrant officers, the boatswain and carpenter of the ship. There are a multitude of line officers in the Navy; it is over crowded with them—not one half can be sent to sea for want of ships. But in the face of this fact a naval vessel is sent to sea without the proper complement. It would have been an excellent opportunity for some of the junior officers of the Navy to have learned something about sailing vessels and seamanship, in which most of them are sadly wanting. The *Monongahela* should have had a full complement from among the junior Lieutenants and ensigns. The ways of the Navy Department, so far as the efficiency of the service is concerned, are incomprehensible. OLD SALT.

THE GERMAN CUSTOM.

The handsomest soldiers in the world and the proudest are in Germany. Whipping the French has made them vain and self-sufficient. Like their master Bismarck, they really have a pity and contempt for France. "Every man in Germany must serve from one to three years in the army," said the Mayor of Dresden, in a conversation I had with him.

"Not every one," I said. "If a boy has a rich father he can escape."

"No, not if his father is worth ten million dollars," said the mayor, "the rich and poor are alike. If a poor boy studies hard enough to pass an examination in one year, he can go home. If he is stupid he stays three years. The smartest boys become officers. We don't have military schools here. The army is a school."

"Don't you think it hurts Germany to keep 100,000 young men in the army in time of peace?" I asked.

"No. You do not understand the German army. It is a school. The stupidest dunces once in the army is transformed into a man in a year. When he goes home his neighbors do not know him. The French army degrades the common soldier; our army raises him up; it really educates him. We have competitive examinations, and very often a poor boy, if he is smart, becomes an officer over a stupid rich boy. In the Prussian army everything goes by merit."

"Has a Prussian officer a right to make a servant of a private, as he has in America?" I asked.

"Never, sir. Making a menial of a soldier will ruin any army. A Prussian officer who would compel a soldier to do the work of a servant would be cashiered. Why, some of our rich German private soldiers keep servants of their own. A soldier do servant's work! Your question astonishes me."

"But the officer of a cavalry regiment; if he were riding on the Unter den Linden (the central park of Berlin) would have a private riding behind him, would he not?" I asked.

"No, sir. If he had a servant he would be dressed like a groom. No soldier would hold an officer's horse. Why, many of our rich private keep grooms themselves."

I thought of the many times I had seen our American officers using soldiers for servants, and how different it is here, where a private will not even tie or hold an officer's horse; in fact, where he will do no menial work. I noticed this morning when officers were riding in the park, that they took their own servants, dressed like grooms, but no soldier uniform was thus degraded. It is this one thing that makes the Prussian army the best in the world. It was this one thing, General Sheridan, that made the victory at Sedan. General Sheridan! stop the use of our soldiers as servants, and our Army will be a different army."

I asked Carl Salbach, one of the leading merchants of Berlin, if his son would have to go in the army too.

"Have to?" repeated Mr. Salbach, "why, I want him to go in the army. He is anxious to go himself. He is only afraid they will reject him on account of not being strong enough. He is in college now and can finish the army in a year. If he makes a good soldier he may get a lieutenantcy; it is worth trying for."

ELI PARKES.

BROWN POWDER.

Or this new powder the *Military Record*, edited by Gen. Thomas Jordan, says: Krupp, the great gun maker, has introduced a new kind of powder, which is deservedly creating quite a sensation among experts, inasmuch as it may lead to the demise of the black powder. It is known under the modest name of brown powder, owing to its peculiar color, which resembles that of chocolate or cocoa, and owes its discovery to a mere accident. According to the reports on the trials hitherto made, the brown powder has a decided advantage over the black in producing a greater velocity with an equal pressure of gas, and being applicable to guns of every calibre. The remarkable fact about it is, that it explodes only in a tightly closed space, while in the open air or in the powder box it ignites slowly without explosion, although it is said to consist of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, like the black powder, the difference consisting in the relative proportions of these ingredients. It is supposed that the degree of carbonization of the wood from which the charcoal is made plays a prominent part in the new discovery, as the color of the powder seems to indicate; as also that the dangerous explosions in mixing and preparing it may henceforth be prevented. Of special strategic importance is the fact that the smoke of the brown powder is much thinner, and hence, will more quickly disappear than that produced by the black powder. Trials are now making in all the larger artillery services on the continent.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL GUARD TEXT BOOK.

There is a story of a nobleman who kept a magnificent library—for show alone. The books were imposingly arranged on handsome shelves, behind costly glass doors, but neither the proprietor nor any of his visitors had ever seen the inside of one of them. We were reminded of this story when we learned that the 12th Regiment had been ordered to turn into the Adjutant-General's Department the tactics and text books used for preparation for, and during, their recent artillery camp to such excellent purpose. It is hardly possible that it is intended to start a library of the kind just mentioned at Albany, but this action looks very much like it. Tactics and military text books are furnished the troops for use and study, and the State should be able to pay for an ample supply. The books are to be used, and when they become worn out they should be replaced by new ones. This is natural, and cannot be avoided. Books, if read and handled, will wear out.

Their appearance at once tells its own story. A well thumbed, marked, and used up book, especially of the dry tactical kind is a much greater credit to its owner than a glossy well-preserved volume, carefully kept for inspection, and for occasional show. A prominent, successful National Guard officer, when examining candidates for promotion, has a queer habit of suddenly asking the ambitious young gentlemen who present themselves before him in such a capacity: "Please let me see your tactics."

The possessor of a dog-eared or even ragged book is apt to score at once a point in his favor over his less fortunate competitor, who brings forth an immaculate volume, because the appearance of the book gives the impression that it has been studied.

We need plenty of text books in the Guard, and the more they are used the better is the State repaid for her outlay. Therefore, gentlemen of the Administration by all means, let the 12th keep their books and use them to their hearts' content.

EXHIBITION MILITARY DRILL.

To the *Tribune* General Alfred Townsend writes: "I witnessed at Long Branch on Sunday afternoon last an exhibition military drill—the first fancy drill I had seen since the days, twenty-five years ago, when Ellsworth and his Chicago Zouaves made a tour of the country and astonished military men and charmed the ladies. What remarkable changes in military evolutions have been brought about since then as a consequence, chiefly, of the many improvements in fire arms! The company giving the drill was that of Captain Burton R. Ross of the Washington Light Artillery, Colonel Moore. I suppose Ross to be something of an enthusiast on this subject as Ellsworth was. And so, too, must be every man of his company, for I do not conceive it to be possible that any others than those absorbed in such a pursuit could attain the absolute perfection which this body of men has reached. I am incompetent to describe the particular movements of the drill, but I can say that so absolutely in unison did the men move that they appeared to be one big machine propelled by the same power. No one of them moved too quickly; not one hesitated at the word of command. One of the manoeuvres which elicited high admiration was that of loading and firing lying down. At the word of command each man sank on his knees, then on his elbows, and finally lay flat on his stomach, and began loading and firing; and the clicking of the hammers on the barrels was as one sound. Captain Ross I found to be a pleasant and intelligent person. He is probably the smallest man in stature in his corps, but he evidently is the head of it for all that. He is in one of the Departments at Washington. In Colonel Moore, commander of the battalion, I recognized President Andrew Johnson's Private Secretary, and the partner at one time of A. R. Shepherd of Washington.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Jones. Company E, 12th Regiment, went down last Saturday, September 3, and completed mounting the 8-inch gun on its carriage on parapet of Fort Tompkins. The delay was not, it appears, on account of insufficiency of tackle, etc. They did the work with the self same material previously on hand. That material is not the best possible, but it sufficed. There was not a single hitch in the work; it was done well and smoothly—they engineering the matter entirely. The men deserve the greatest credit for their interest and pluck. It is to be borne in mind that they are men who depend upon their labor for their subsistence, and it was a great deal for them to sacrifice their time to the work. Colonel Jones and Capt. Eagle offered to make good their day's wages. This they emphatically declined.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

Orders for inspection of the 1st Brigade direct as follows: 9th Regiment—Friday, October 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M. 11th Regiment—Tuesday, October 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M. 23d Regiment—Thursday, October 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Inspection will be State Service Uniform (when possessed) with helmet; fatigue cap on rear button, in heavy marching order; overcoat rolled on knapsack, and blankets (when possessed) packed therein, the haversack and canteen to be worn on the left hip outside of body belt and well to the rear of bayonet scabbard; canteen over haversack. Commands not yet in possession of the State Service Uniform will appear in the fatigue or service dress of the organization—officers in fatigue dress. Captain G. E. Street, Co. E, 47th Regiment, has resigned. On his own application, Colonel E. A. Lockwood, A. A. Gen. 4th Division, has been placed on the Supernumerary list. He is succeeded by Colonel Cornell, of Buffalo. The 47th Regiment intend to have a fair in December in the new armory, for which great results are predicted. The regiment is reported to be recruiting fast under the administration of Col. Gayles. The 12th Regiment have been directed to turn in their heavy artillery text-books which have been furnished them for preparation for the Wadsworth Camp. They do not regard this order with favor, and we believe there is some justice in their indignation. They should be allowed to retain the books for further study and perfection. To deprive them of means to this end, after their creditable work, seems anything but good policy. The 13th mastered 215 men on Thursday, October 27, at Creedmoor, where they have proceeded to complete their recently interrupted target practice. They were more successful this time, and qualified 65 marksmen. The 2d Gilling Battery (Capt. F. F. Earle) will hold their annual Picnic at Wendel's Elm Park, on Tuesday, Sept. 9. The 1st

and 3d Batteries, and Coe, F. K. and H. 9th Regiment, and Co. F. 12th Regiment have been invited to attend; the festivities will include a rifle match for valuable prizes, and a platoon drill which will take place at 7 P. M.; an unlimited number of blank cartridges will be expended in firing.

The military rifle long-range match was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, Aug. 23. The conditions of this match are military rifles only, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, ten rounds at each range. The best records of the match were:

	600 Yds.	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
T. J. Dolan.....	41	47	44	46	178
J. S. Shepherd....	44	45	49	49	177
J. Smith.....	41	41	44	36	162
F. Stuart.....	43	46	39	32	160
L. E. Atkins.....	33	32	26	25	116

THE LOUISVILLE TOURNAMENT.

The result of the Louisville prize drill has been announced as follows:

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 29, 1884.

Major John H. Leathers, Chairman Military Committee, Etc.

Sir: The Board of Judges selected by your committee to determine the relative merit of companies competing in the Southern Exposition drill contest has the honor to submit the following report:

1. The Treadwell Reserves.....979 out of 1,000
2. The Montgomery Greys.....959 out of 1,000
3. Indianapolis Light Infantry.....953 out of 1,000
4. The Porter Rifles.....926 out of 1,000
5. The Quapaw Guards.....909 out of 1,000

The Judges wish to express their high appreciation of the admirable illustration of the company drill in its perfection presented by the competing organizations. Where each deserves high praise, the comparison instituted by distributing the prizes is but an incident of this particular day's drill. The winners are entitled to every praise and congratulation, principally because even on a single day they were so fortunate as to excel such admirable competitors. Such organizations as these deserve well of their people. Very respectfully your obedient servants,

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Major and Assistant Inspector General.

W. S. EDGERLY, Captain Seventh Cavalry.
EDGAR S. DUDLEY, First Lieutenant Second Artillery.
JOHN T. THOMPSON, Second Lieutenant Second Artillery.
ERNEST S. ROBBINS, Second Lieutenant Third U. S. Cavalry.

The Judges wish to express their hearty appreciation of the many pleasant courtesies which have been extended to them during the performance of their duties.

The drill was a spirited one, although it looks somewhat disappointing that only five organizations took part in it. There were originally a large number of entries, but several of the companies failed to make their appearance, while the Brookfield Rifles who were on the ground and ready and eager for the contest found at the last moment that through the sickness of one of its members it had become reduced just one below the minimum number, 24. This fact was regretted, but it could not be helped. The drill began on Wednesday with the Porter Rifles, and after a correct formation they executed the drill in their usual splendid manner, but the Captain unaccountably faced about to the left after he had saluted the judges. He also executed the rear fours into line by erroneously causing the entire company to execute the right shoulder. These were the most conspicuous mistakes.

The Montgomery Greys executed their movements in a snappy manner, but they also became the victims of several errors and showed lack of precision in several instances, although they avoided falling into the trap like their predecessors and executed the rear fours front into line correctly.

The Quapaws, although their work was not up to that of their predecessors, did well, but their mistakes were of a more serious nature.

The Treadwell Reserves managed to get the minimum of points scored against them, but they formed incorrectly, for inspection in single rank. Some of their men scored some points in their favor by refraining from picking up their hats which fell off in several instances. They made some mistakes but got the first place after all.

The Indianapolis Infantry formed in double rank and did quite a creditable amount of work, but could not get up any higher than the 3d place.

The drill is generally regarded as a success.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT.

For the first time the Ohio National Guard has encamped by Brigades. The 1st Brigade encamped at Springfield in the southern part of the State, from July 14 to 21 inclusive; the 2d from Aug. 11 to 18 inclusive, at Columbus, the central part of the State; the 3d Brigade at Cleveland, from Aug. 19 to 26, inclusive. As nearly as could be the State was divided into three belts, extending from East to West, and the troops from each formed into one Brigade. Each Brigade had four Regiments and three Batteries except the Second, which has but two batteries. Ohio has no Cavalry. The average Brigade strength was about 1800. We shall divide our mention of these encampments into several short articles. These encampments have been of vast importance to the Ohio Guard and mainly in lessons for the future, as will be seen further on.

The 1st Brigade was commanded by Col. Jno. C. Entekin, of the 6th Regt., with the following staff:

Ast. Adj. Gen., W. A. Gage, Adj., 6th Regt., late Colonel and A. A. G., 23d Army Corps.
Brigade Q. M., 1st Lieut. T. J. Kirkpatrick, 7th Regt.
Aide-de-Camp, 1st Lieut. M. Barkley, 6th Regt.
Aide-de-Camp, 1st Lieut. E. Lovell, 1st Regt.
Brigade Surgeon, Maj. Chas. Hough, 13th Regt.

The last Morning Report showed:

	Present for duty.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Sick.	In arrest.	Total.
Brigade Command and Staff.....	..	..	..	..	..	6
1st Lt. Col. M. L. Hawkins.....	247	25	148	5	..	425
6th Lt. Col. Jno. Jordan.....	493	24	14	19	..	545
7th Col. W. J. White.....	273	18	30	8	..	329
13th Col. F. J. Pickhard.....	338	38	18	8	..	383
2d Battery, Capt. F. M. Joicoe.....	65	2	..	..	..	67
7th Bat., Capt. C. A. Miller.....	61	..	1	5	..	67
8th Bat., Capt. E. J. Donaldson.....	38	..	..	1	6	45
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	1852

The large proportion of absent without leave from the 1st of Cincinnati, is a result of the late riot—many employers not being willing to release their men for camp duty. Cin-

cinnati has not learned all the lessons the mob should have taught her.

Governor Hoadly of Ohio issued the following order September 2.

Col. T. T. Dill, Assistant Adjutant General, Columbus, O.:

In view of the application for re-enforcements made this morning by Capt. Teal, Company A, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, now stationed at Longstreth, I have decided to send Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, to Longstreth, and put you in command of the entire force now in the Hocking valley. You will station this force at such points as reliable information may lead you from time to time to believe to be in danger. The object of the force is to protect life and property. The moment you ascertain that there is no further occasion for the use of the force in the valley I shall be glad to withdraw it. You will consult it freely with the Sheriff of Hocking, Athens and Perry counties, and act strictly under the civil authorities.

If you require re-enforcements at any time, inform me by telegraph, and they will be furnished at once. If, on the contrary, you find it possible to spare any part of the force, you will do so as soon as you can dispense with their services. It is very desirable that law and order and the supremacy of the civil authorities be restored as speedily as possible. Yours truly,
GEORGE HOADLY, Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 1st Battalion of Cavalry will parade on Boston Common for muster on Sept. 11, in full dress uniform. The commands are ordered to be at the rendezvous at 9.45. The following routine for the day has been laid out—drills in fatigue uniform:

- 10 A. M.—Company drill.
- 11 A. M.—Adjutant's call (battalion drill).
- 12 M.—Recall.
- 12.30 P. M.—Dinner.
- 2 P. M.—Adjutant's call (guard mounting).
- 2.45 P. M.—Adjutant's call (battalion drill).
- 4.15 P. M.—Dress parade.
- 4.45 P. M.—Muster.

CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut troops went into camp at Niantic Monday September 1st, and remained the entire week. On Friday they were reviewed by General Waller. We have a correspondent attending the encampment, of which we shall give a full account next week.

A NATIONAL MILITIA.

LIEUTENANT WAGNER in his prize essay on the subject of our military necessities, to which we elsewhere refer, considers at some length the subject of the militia. From this portion of his essay we take the extracts which follow:

A good force of organized militia would, probably, be the best resource for increasing the armies of the United States to an effective war footing. True, the dismal example offered by the flight of the South Carolina militia at Camden; the pusillanimous conduct of the New York militia at Queenstown (where their constitutional scruples against leaving their State would not permit them to cross the river to assist their comrades against the British); and the stampede of the Maryland militia, at the shriek of the first Congress rocket, at Bladenburg, are not likely to inspire confidence in the Militia as an instrument of national defence; nor does the picture of the Pennsylvania militia flying before a yelling mob, in Pittsburgh, increase one's admiration of the State troops. But, on the other hand, Washington was saved from capture, in 1861, by the organized militia of New England and the Middle States; and the some troops furnished many excellent officers, not only for the volunteer organization, but for the Regular Army itself. The inefficiency of the Militia has, in almost every case, been the fault, not of its individual members, but of a wretched organization and the lack of a proper system of instruction. Though there is a disposition on the part of some members of the Militia to value their uniforms as a ballroom ornament rather than the badge of a glorious profession, there are many officers and men in the State troops who earnestly and conscientiously perform their duties, and study military works with an assiduity that would put to shame many people who are inclined to regard the Militia as a military Nazareth out of which nothing good can come. New York has some militia regiments (notably the Seventh) which have often demonstrated their efficiency; and in many other large cities of the Union there are militia organizations which need only proper encouragement, and the stimulus of feeling that they are a part of the National Army, to make them valuable elements in the military system of the United States. In the militia service, as a whole, there is, however, a sad lack of anything like efficient organization or intelligent instruction.

It would be an easy matter to place the Militia in an effective condition, if the Constitution of the United States admitted of the exercise of full control of the State troops by the National War Department; but the divided powers of the Federal Government and the States, in regard to the Militia, are such as to render it difficult to devise a scheme of militia organization that would not be confronted by constitutional objections, or come into collision with local jealousy or opposition.

The organization of a body of militia to constitute a National Reserve would be within the power of Congress. The regiments composing this national reserve should consist of three battalions of four companies each; one battalion being assigned as the quota of each Congressional district. The battalions of contiguous districts should be formed into regiments; any State having but one Congressional district being allowed to raise a regiment, or to give its battalion a regimental organization. Any district able to raise more than one battalion for the national reserve should be encouraged to do so. No greater demands need be made of the men composing these organizations than are now made of members of the Militia, except that each officer and soldier should be regularly enlisted for a term of three years, and should bind himself by oath to obey (during such term) any demand that the United States might make for his services against a foreign enemy. Such demands would, of course, be made through the governor of the State; the National Reserve being, in fact, composed of State organizations held in readiness for national emergencies. In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution the appointment of the proposed organization would be reserved to the States, which would also have charge of the training of the troops of this new body. This training might, however, be influenced and encouraged by the Federal Government, by furnishing camp and garrison equipage to such regiments as should drill weekly and form annual camps of instruction of, at least, ten days' duration. The United States should also supply each regiment with the most approved arms and equipments, and furnish each soldier, once in each enlistment, with a pair of blankets, a fatigue blouse, a pair of trousers, and a cap of the pattern used in the regular service. The arms, clothing, camp equipage, etc., furnished by the ordnance and quartermaster's de-

vided against by an arrangement of levers. The port itself is elliptical to allow for the fall of the torpedo in escaping from the ship; but the true nature of the parabola described by the torpedo in falling remains to be determined by careful observations. As the projectile leaves the tube a stud trips the trigger and sets the propelling engines in motion.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE German steamer *Hohenstaufen*, which sailed from Bremen September 3, for Baltimore, collided with the German ironclad *Sophie*. Both vessels were damaged, but their crews were not injured in any way.

It is asserted that General Lord Wolsey was so impressed by an interview with Mr. Henry M. Stanley that he immediately offered the famous explorer an appointment in connection with his staff. Mr. Stanley asked if such an appointment implied employment in the Queen's service, and General Wolsey assured him that it did. Mr. Stanley thereupon obtained permission from the King of the Belgians, the President of the African International Association, to accept this new honor, and will start immediately for Egypt. To help the expedition the government is considering a proposal to employ Canadian engineers to explode a channel through the Nile cataracts. The steamer *Gharze* has arrived at Wady Halfa. The attempt will be made to haul it up the cataract by means of steel cables passed under the keel and around the hull.

THE census which was held in Athens recently shows the population of the capital of Greece to be 84,908, which gives an increase of 18,069 since 1873. In 1856 there were 30,000; in 1861, 41,000; in 1869, 50,000. This gives an increase of nearly 55,000 souls in the last twenty-eight years, or 180 per cent. It is curious to note that the proportion between the sexes is 47,000 males to 37,000 females, a phenomenon which the census papers do not explain.

SOME idea may be formed of the traffic on English railways from the following facts:—Through Farringdon street Junction of the Metropolitan Railway 1,800 trains pass in twenty three hours every day. Through Watford Junction, on the London and North-Western Railway, 233 trains pass every day. This gives something like one in every four minutes of the twenty-four hours. At Cannon street Sta-

tion, on the South Eastern line, the number of trains using the station is 750 in one day. Through Clapham Junction the London and South-Western Railway had, in the year 1877, on an ordinary week day, 656 trains, while on the Derby Day of 1876 no less than 1,023 trains passed through this junction. The number is now over 1,000. The number of passengers conveyed in 1883 was 683,718,137, and season-ticket holders 180,000,000; total, 863,718,137. Of minerals there were conveyed 189,485,612 tons; of general merchandise, 76,897,356 tons; number of miles run by trains, 268,897,234; miles of railways, 18,686; number of persons employed, 367,860.

THERE will be no regular manoeuvres this year in France. A brigade of infantry, however, is to operate from Sept. 1 to 17 in the neighborhood of Nancy, and the review will take place Sept. 17.

THE Italian newspapers commenting on the late Austrian naval manoeuvres in the Adriatic, draw comparisons between the respective naval forces of the two Powers, to show that by the end of 1885 the Italian Navy will be by far the superior. It will include the following first-class ironclads: Duilio, Dandolo, Principe Amedeo, Maria Pia, Castelfidardo, San Martino, Affondatore, Italia, Lepanto, Ruggiero di Lauro, Morosini and Doria. Among the second-class ironclads are the Terribile, Formidabile, Varese, Garibaldi, Flavio Gioia, Colombo, Vettor, Pisani, Caracciolo, Bausani, Amerigo Vesputi, Savoia, Etna, Vesuvio and Strongoli. The third-class ironclads include the Staffetta, Rapido, Esploratore, Messaggero, Vedetta, Barbarigo, Colonna, Pietro Micca, Scilla, Carridi, Sentinella, Veniero and Provana. To these must be added twenty-two first-class torpedo boats, twenty-one second-class torpedo boats, eighteen minor men-of-war, including Città di Genova and Città Napoli, excellent men-of-war for coast defence, and six gunboats for the Lagoon.

COLONEL Brandt von Linden, a staff officer in the German army, has recently published a series of articles on the boot and shoe supply in that army. He says: "Every regiment in the German army is charged with the duty of producing the boots required for the use of its own men. The number of regimental shoemakers' shops thus amounts to 375. Each shop is in charge of a non-commissioned officer, who, up to the age of entry (twenty years), must have worked as a shoemaker. In each independent battalion are

ten shoemakers; in each regiment, eighteen; the number may be increased if necessary. This applies to peace time. When the army is mobilized the number of shoemakers allowed to each infantry regiment is eighty, and this number may be increased, if required, to 166 per regiment. The details of manufacture in the regimental shop are carried out under the immediate inspection of a board of officers, of which the colonel of the regiment is president. In peace time the average monthly consumption of a German foot regiment is stated to be 150 pairs of boots, and 100 pairs of shoes, which is equivalent to 2,000 pairs of boots and 1,100 pairs of shoes for each army corps. A mobilization is stated to augment the monthly demand in the proportion of fifteen to one.

MARRIED.

WOODS-DE KRAFFT.—Tuesday, Sept. 2, at St. John's Church, Washington, Assistant Engineer ARTHUR TANNETT WOODS, U. S. Navy, and Miss HARRIET SCOTT DE KRAFFT, daughter of Commodore J. O. P. de Kraft, U. S. Navy. No Cards.

DIED.

BATTLE.—In Wilson, N. C., August 22, 1884, suddenly, of heart paralysis, Dr. ELSHA BATTLE, brother of P. A. Surgeon S. W. Battle, U. S. N., in the 26th year of his age.

BREWER.—At Newport, R. I., September 1, Mrs. LUCY ANN BREWER, widow of the late Purser Thomas Brewer, U. S. N., and mother of the late Captain E. H. Brewer, U. S. N.

DIMOCK.—In this city, Monday, August 25, MARTIAL C. DIMOCK, in the 35th year of his age.

JACQUES.—At Plainfield, N. J., August 27, ROSE E., wife of Charles E. Jacques, and daughter of the late Lieutenant Thomas M. Mix, U. S. Navy.

NORTON.—At Eastport, Maine, Sept. 2, CHARLES C. NORTON, father of Minnie Norton Wood, wife of Lt. O. E. Wood, 5th U. S. Artillery.

SHEPARD.—Wednesday morning, September 3, 1884, at "Rockside," Yonkers, N. Y., BURNETT SHEPARD, of New York City, formerly an officer in the United States Navy, in the 81st year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Saturday morning, September 6, at eleven o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Riverdale, to meet the ten o'clock train from Grand Central Depot on Hudson River R. R.

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ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers),
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Corcoran Building), F. and Fifth Avenue, New York.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Hon. O. Ferris, 2d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington, D. C.; Hon. A. S. Wyman, Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C.; Hon. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Hon. E. W. Keightley 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury.

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Proposals for Dredging

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28, 1884.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the twenty-third (23d) day of September next, at which time they will be opened in presence of bidders, for dredging under each of the following appropriations made by the Act of Congress of July 5th, 1884:

Improvement of Newport Harbor, R. I., \$20,000.

Improvement of Pawtucket River, R. I., \$50,000.

Improvement of Providence River, R. I., \$35,000.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Specifications, blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office.

GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Proposals for Rip Rap Granite

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the twenty-second (22d) day of September, next, at which time they will be opened in presence of bidders, for extending the eastern Breakwater in Stonington Harbor, Conn. The amount to be expended for stone is about \$9,000.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Specifications, blank proposals and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

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